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The MARCH of the NATIONS

by RUFUS STEELE

Turkey Joins the Arms Cutters

Irish Free State Will Elect

Germany Offers Its Own Level

League May Hear China Soon

Hoarding Feels the Coaxing

Pigs in Politics Stir Europe

FOREIGN MINISTER TEWFIK RUSHDI BEY of Turkey astonishes the Disarmament Conference with a remarkable address contributing his nation's strength to constructive proposals already heard. He criticizes the proposals of Turkey's former ally, France, and argues for the abolishing of the major aggressive weapons. He reveals the Ottoman state that has developed since the fall of the Sultan as having taken its place in a new group—that which is for definite and considerable disarming. The Netherlands, Norway, and Portugal offer their views, and the second week of general debate promises to carry still further the work of the first—the routing of the pessimists.

* * *

The Irish Free State stirs on the eve of its most exciting election. Can President William T. Cosgrave, head of the State during its entire nine years, again overcome Eamon de Valera, or will his old foe, who promises revolutionary changes, a breaking away from Britain and the landowners, succeed to the Presidency? Cosgrave declares the election of de Valera means the end of orderly government and loss of all the Free State has achieved. Veterans of "the trouble" are with Cosgrave; hotheaded youth with de Valera. Labor seeks to hold the balance. Cosgrave pleads for big things—peace and economic coöperation with Great Britain.

* * *

Germany doesn't wish to raise its armaments to the high levels of other nations. Instead, it wants other nations to reduce to the low level forced upon Germany by the Versailles Treaty. Chancellor Bruening voices these ideas in an interview with William Hard broadcast from Berlin to the United States. He approximates what he believes was in the mind of President Wilson at the peace conference in 1919. Germany will sign no agreement at Geneva, the Chancellor promises, unless it gives Germany what it regards as its just due in armament matters—equality with other powers.

* * *

The League of Nations Assembly will probably convene soon to hear China's plea. The second report from the Consul-Generals at Shanghai gives support to China's charges and shows a tragic condition. Statesmen at Geneva believe China will ask for a hearing after the probable great Japanese offensive. What is feared is a wild talk fest, in which the smaller nations may make up for whatever they lack in cannon with unbridled vocal powers. The leaders see peace looming soonest in the way that begets the least passion.

* * *

"Okay, I'll let it out for air!" Col. Frank Knox, chairman of President Hoover's antihoarding campaign, is receiving thousands of such letters from persons willing to empty stockings and slit open the family mattress in order to enrich the stream of the nation's currency. Confidence was needed to bring bank rolls out of hiding, and already the springs of confidence are being touched. And already the poor man has ceased to bear all the blame. Big banks and little banks are found to be hoarders. In piling up currency against an emergency, they also deplete the stream. Bank cash reserves are being looked into, and recent and prospective financial legislation designed to aid banks is giving the banker a new condition to which he must adjust himself—the matter of softening without growing sentimental.

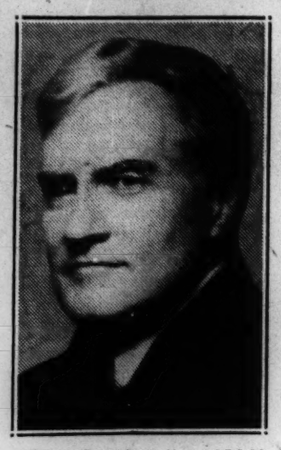
* * *

The League of Nations Council sees Middle Europe rocked by the pigs in its politics. Autonomous Memel protests to it that Lithuania had no right to depose President Boettscher, who had gone to Berlin merely to consult officials about marketing a little country's precious porkers. But Lithuania replies warmly that not even Memel pigs could scale Germany's tall tariff, and that the mission was clandestine and darkly political. Neighboring nations are on tiptoe. They remember that hogs caused the sharp dispute between Austria and Serbia that preceded Sarajevo. Even Washington is watching, although the pigs in question have nothing to do with the American institution—taboo in a bleak Congressional year—known as the pork barrel.

* * *

Washington believes the two new Ford models mean much to the immediate industrial future. The Labor Department has news that 35,000 men will be put on at Detroit to turn out the new Fords, and that this stimulus will be felt throughout the motor industry. The competition a new Ford model arouses is declared to make business for everybody. And already some authorities are trying to discover a singular function in the new Ford controls—the power to set the deflation pendulum in reverse.

President's Choice For Highest Bench



JUDGE BENJAMIN N. CARDOZO

Hoover Names Cardozo For Holmes Post

New York Appeals Court Chief Appointed to Supreme Bench

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15—President Hoover today named Mr. Benjamin N. Cardozo, Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals of New York, to fill the vacancy left by Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes in the United States Supreme Court.

The selection means that the outstanding liberal judge in the United States has taken the place of Justice Holmes, himself a noted liberal. It preserves the so-called "liberal" majority in the court which has recently been tested on closely divided opinions.

President Hoover has thrown geographic considerations to the winds by naming a fourth easterner to the court, the other three being Chief Justice Hughes, Justice Roberts and Justice Stone.

Judge Cardozo was graduated from Columbia University in the class of 1889, and holds honorary degrees of Doctor of Law from several other universities. He was admitted to the New York bar in 1891, and practiced with success until 1913, when he was elected a justice of the Supreme Court. He is the author of a book dealing with the jurisdiction of the New York Court of Appeals.

During President Coolidge's Administration, Judge Cardozo was invited to become a representative of the United States in the Permanent Court of Arbitration at The Hague. He declined because he wished to retain his position as chief judge of the New York State Court of Appeals, to which post he was elected in 1927, having served in that court since 1914.

In his last annual address to the State Bar Association, Judge Cardozo expounded theories on judicial procedure which many viewed as a liberal doctrine of the jurist's powers. He drew a middle course between adherence to precedence and sound reasoning, reserving the right of the jurist to defy old policies of procedure under changing conditions.

News of Appointment 'Interesting' to Judge

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 15 (AP)—Informed today that President Hoover had nominated him to succeed Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes on the United States Supreme Court Bench, Mr. Benjamin N. Cardozo, Chief Judge of the New York State Court of Appeals said:

"That is very interesting."

Judge Cardozo is credited with installing a clocklike regularity of court procedure that is said by attorneys to account for the tribunal clearing its calendar in sessions lasting but a few weeks.

He is a small, thin man, with a shock of unruly white hair. His private life is devoted almost exclusively to reading. He is not married.

He was born in New York City on May 24, 1870, and is of Spanish-Hebrew extraction. He began law practice, following his father, who also was a lawyer. The junior Cardozo shingle was first hung out in 1891. He has described himself as an "independent Democrat."

Holmes Approves Act

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15 (AP)—Mr. Oliver Wendell Holmes, whose retirement from the United States Supreme Court recently caused the vacancy to which Judge Benjamin N. Cardozo was appointed, today expressed great pleasure at the appointment.

Air Lines Carry 457,340 in 1931

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15—More air passengers were carried in the United States during 1931 than in any past year in history, with a total of 457,340, according to the Department of Commerce. The figure for 1930 was only 374,935. The number of airplanes built showed a decline for the year, but increases were recorded in amount of express carried, in miles flown and in passenger miles flown. Figures for passenger tickets sold include only those for scheduled trips over domestic lines.

The volume of express that took to wings last year practically doubled over 1930, the two figures being 787,353 pounds as against 359,523 pounds.

SPANISH QUELL REVOLT MOVE BY EXTREMISTS

Troops Sent to Tarrasa and Disorders Occur at Other Points

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

MADRID, Feb. 15—A general revolt arranged by anarchist and syndicalist elements for today in various parts of Spain led to troops being called out to quell a revolt at Tarrasa, an important town near Barcelona.

The outbreak was staged as a protest against the recent deportation of Spanish gunmen and rebel leaders. Insurgents occupied the Town Hall and ejected officials. Others laid siege to the barracks of the civil guard. An infantry detachment was rushed to the spot by automobile and after a lively encounter the outbreak was quickly subdued. A few volleys dislodged the insurgents from the Town Hall and the soldiers later relieved the civil guard. It is stated that numerous casualties occurred among the rebels.

At Barcelona normal conditions prevailed in the center of the city. A number of encounters between insurgents and police occurred, however, in the suburbs and several arrests were made. At Bilbao a strike, declared in sympathy with the deported prisoners, proved a failure as in most other districts. But in Seville the revolt assumed more serious proportions and a destroyer has been sent, ready for emergencies. Troops are guarding public buildings.

Numerous attempts were made by extremists in Madrid to set tram cars on fire in the streets. Passengers were ordered to get out and gasoline was sprinkled over the cars, but taxi drivers and others came to the rescue in every case before damage was done. Six bombs exploded this morning in various parts of the capital, but no casualties were reported.

The movements were expected and the Government had taken elaborate precautions. It seems, however, after the recent failures to provoke unrest on a large scale, little enthusiasm is felt even by the extremists, now deprived of a majority of their leaders. The Government's action in removing these agitators from Spain is regarded as justified in view of the numerous escapes of prisoners and release of others by sympathizers who raided prisons in several parts of the country.

Reich President Decides to Run For Reëlection

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN, Feb. 15 — President von Hindenburg today announced his willingness to be a candidate for reëlection, thus removing the major factor of uncertainty in the contest which is expected March 13.

The closely drawn rivalry between the parties for ascendancy in the Reich emphasizes the need of strong leadership to prevent chaotic political conditions. President von Hindenburg has been regarded as the only figure in Germany at the moment capable of preserving a reasonable degree of national unity. Without this observers foresee experiments in Fascism which might further aggravate difficult economic conditions.

For a time, there was doubt if the Field Marshal would be willing to remain in active service. However, a nonpartisan move was undertaken to obtain his nomination. Nearly 2,500,000 men and women of all ranks, savants, business men, clergymen, farmers, teachers and engineers signed petitions for his acceptance.

The Field Marshal's nomination opens the question of what the radical parties will do. The National Socialists definitely expected to have their own candidate, although the talk of having Herr Adolf Hitler himself stand for the Presidency is discounted by the fact that he is not a German citizen.

Government Work Gives 750,000 Jobs

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15 (AP)—Mr. William N. Doak, Secretary of Labor, said yesterday 750,000 persons had received employment through the Government's building program during the last three years.

Taking records of the supervising architect's office, the veterans' bureau, and the War and Navy Departments as a basis, the Secretary said the Government had awarded contracts since March 5, 1929, for $400,000,000 of projects which supplied direct employment for 250,000 persons. Figuring that two persons are employed elsewhere in connection with the projects for each one on it, he estimated 750,000 had received work.

"There are under contract now in the supervising architect's office of the Treasury Department 451 projects and in other government architecture offices about 180 projects," Mr. Doak reported. "In all, there are 613. Should the number of persons who were given more or less employment as the direct result of these projects be carried back to the mills and mines and the production of raw materials of every kind considered, it would be virtually impossible to estimate the great benefit that has accrued to all our people because of this building program."

Turkey Adds Powerful Appeal In Advocacy of Disarmament

Powers Compete in Building Structure at Geneva on Foundation of Outlawry of Aggressive Weapons and Attacks on Civilians

Disarmament Diary

By ERWIN D. CANHAM
Staff Correspondent

By Cable from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

GENEVA, Feb. 15—Four spokesmen of smaller states, led with a remarkable address from the Turkish Foreign Minister, Dr. Tewfik Rushdi Bey, brought today their strong support to constructive proposals already before the General Disarmament Conference.

The News

As the second week of the general debate begins, each speaker vies with his predecessor to build up the structure of agreement which has agreeably surprised the pessimists at the world conference.

Its Setting

A vast majority is already secure for proposals to outlaw the most aggressive weapons of war and to protect civilian populations, although many technical and political obstacles remain to be overcome.

Its Significance

The Turkish spokesman unexpectedly gave the conference one of its more notable speeches. Now the delegates are coming to realize that the so-called "outlaw" nations like Russia and Turkey and the less "respectable" members of the League like Germany and Italy are making the greatest contribution to the debate.

Dr. Tewfik warmly indorsed the proposals of Signor Dino Grandi of Italy for abolishing many weapons of war and establishing greater equality between winners and losers of the World War, while he stood with Mr. Maxim Litvinoff of Russia in openly criticizing French proposals of an armed League.

Turkey's position is the first public indication of the change which has silently been taking place since Mustapha Kemal Pasha began his reforms and now reveals the Ottoman state as completely cut loose from its ancient mentor, France, and entirely in the opposition group.

Not, however, that Turkey wishes any form of treaty revision which Dr.

(Continued on Page 2, Column 8)

NEW FORD CARS TO GIVE JOBS TO 35,000 MORE MEN

Motor Industry and General Business Expected to Benefit by Step

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15 — Announcement of an improved Model A Ford and a new Ford V-8 is considered here to have an importance far beyond the immediate curiosity of the public, with potential results affecting the course of national business.

Already news received by the Labor Department from Detroit is that 35,000 additional workers will be taken on by Mr. Ford. The possible stimulus to the motor industry, and through that to allied industries reaching into the outer ramifications of the industrial world, are considered significant here.

In the first place, definite announcement of the new Ford models removes the uncertainty that has been hovering over the industry since rumors of a changed Model A began circulating.

In the second place, the competition which a new Ford model arouses is good business for everybody, including the rival manufacturers, the Ford company and the public itself. This is because a new Ford model arouses consumer interest, discussion and stimulates motorcar purchasing. This year the prospect of a break with the past through sale of a Ford eight in the low-price field is expected to enhance interest to an even higher point than usual, it is felt. The sooner the new cars are out the happier the industry will be.

In the field of business revival at a time of widespread stagnation, experience of the past has shown that it is usually some large-scale industry which leads the way to recovery. Facts published in connection with the recent motor shows in New York and Chicago show that the automobile industry is alone among manufacturing groups in the spread of its ramifications. If revival began there, it would spread in all directions. The question being asked seriously is whether the new Ford models may not have something to do with starting the deflation pendulum in reverse.

United States Uses 110 Food Plants

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15—For every two acres of crops it takes to produce food for an American, it takes only one acre for a German, one-half for a Chinese and only one-fourth an acre to feed a Japanese, according to Dr. O. E. Baker, economist of the Department of Agriculture.

These differences in the acreage of crops needed to feed one person are due principally to differences in diet, Dr. Baker points out. While most Orientals during all their days consume scarcely anything but rice and a handful of other products of the soil, there are approximately 110 kinds of vegetables now listed in the tables of American food materials prepared by the Department of Agriculture.

The producing power of the soil in the various countries is also an important factor in the land area required. The reason twice as much land is necessary to produce food for a Chinese as for a Japanese is because crop yields are much higher in Japan.

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RESERVE FUNDS PROPOSED FOR UNEMPLOYMENT

Interstate Group Urges Compulsory System for Employers

Compulsory systems of unemployment reserve funds, by which individual companies assume responsibility for the unemployment of their own work forces, are proposed by the Interstate Commission on Unemployment in a report made public today by Gov. Joseph B. Ely.

Under the commission's plan, designed to shift more of the burden of unemployment from the individual worker to the industry which employs him, unemployment funds would be built up from contributions by employers amounting to 2 per cent of their pay rolls. In proposing such setups, the commission voluntarily side-stepped the conventional plan of pooling funds which, it believed, tended to influence uneconomic practices.

Representatives of the governors of seven states comprise the Interstate Commission. They are Mr. Leo Wolman, chairman, of New York; Mr. Charles R. Blunt of New Jersey, Mr. A. Lincoln Filene of Massachusetts, Mr. C. A. Kulp of Pennsylvania, Mr. W. M. Leiserson of Ohio, Mr. W. J. Couper of Connecticut. Mr. Daniel F. McLaughlin was selected by the Governor of Rhode Island, but he did not attend the meetings.

The commission's entire plan is based on its recommendation that compulsory state-wide systems of unemployment reserves be established by a 2 per cent levy on pay rolls. Supplementary to this proposal the commission advised that "payments made by each employer shall constitute the unemployment reserve of his firm, that the maximum rate of benefit shall be 50 per cent of an employee's wage or $10 a week, whichever is lower, and the maximum period of benefit shall be 10 weeks within any 12 months, and that the financial responsibility of an employer shall be strictly limited by the amount of his unemployment reserve."

When the accumulative reserves exceed $50 for any one employee, the employer's contribution would be reduced to 1 per cent of his pay roll. A $75 reserve, per employee, would enable the employer to cease contributions until the reserve should fall below that figure again.

The last three proposals of the commission provided that the state act as custodian, investor and disbursing agent of the funds, that the state take prompt steps to extend its public employment service and finally that unemployment authority shall form stabilization agencies.

The Ohio representative, although signing the report, filed a separate statement disagreeing with the commission's conclusions that pooling of contributions may not be better than a plan of separate, plant reserves.

Police Dog Hikes 200 Miles in Arctic

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WINNIPEG, Man.—Gerta, a pedigreed German police dog, naturally enough, prefers the comforts of civilization to the hardships of the frozen north. The conclusion is obvious, for Gerta has just returned to her former home in Prince Albert, Sask., after a 200-mile hike through forests, across frozen muskeg, ice-ribbed rivers and lakes. Only her natural dog-instinct for direction guided her safely back home on her lone trek through the ice-bound wilderness.

Gerta had been given away by her master to a trapper last fall, and he took her with him to the Smooth Stone Lake area, 100 miles north of Big River. She apparently was content in her new surroundings for several months. Recently, however, she disappeared, but two weeks later woke her original owner in Prince Albert one morning with her scratching and whining at the door.

HOUSE CLEARS WAY FOR VOTE ON CREDIT BILL

Suspends Rules—Limits Debate to Three Hours —Senate Also Acts

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15—Passage of the Glass-Steagall bill, broadening the credit base of the Federal Reserve System to loosen approximately $1,000,000,000 of frozen gold for credit purposes was practically assured in the House today by a suspension of the rules and debate limited to three hours. Under this action no amendments can be added.

Speaker John N. Garner felt so sure of passage that he doubted a roll call would be necessary.

On the other hand, in the Senate there will be a determined fight on the amendments added in committee and not approved by the Administration. A White House conference with Senator Frederic C. Walcott (R.) of Connecticut paved the way for the Senate debate.

The objectionable Senate amendments are those making loan available only to banks with capital of $500,000 or less and requiring that groups of five or more member banks must exhaust their eligible and acceptable assets before they may take advantage of the liberalized provisions, and borrow on their secured promissory notes. Bankers advised members of Congress that retention of such amendments will destroy much of the effectiveness of the bill.

Two other important phases of the Hoover program participated in the day's major developments. The Senate subcommittee under Senator James E. Watson (R.) of Indiana, majority floor leader, resumed testimony on the Hoover home loan bank bill, designed to establish a system of 12 federal banks to facilitate discount of farm and domestic mortgages. Strong divergence of opinion has developed over this bill.

A series of witnesses representing building and loan associations appeared at a crowded session backing the home loan bank bill, while representatives of various banking groups, on the other hand, objected to specific provisions as too broad.

Mr. Albert C. Hunt, Rapid City, S. D., said no facilities of discounting home mortgages exist in his State to the handicap of home builders. Mr. C. A. Sterling of Topeka, Kan., representing building and loan groups, described similar conditions in that area. Some 27 per cent of outstanding loans are delinquent, due to unemployment, he said.

Mr. Thomas E. Monks, representing the Ohio Bankers' Association,

(Continued on Page 2, Column 4)

'Library' to Offer Free Movie Films For Home Showing

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 15 (AP)—If an experiment being tried here proves successful, free motion pictures for home projection soon will be available to everyone.

The National Film Library, in operation less than two months lends films without charge. It is only necessary to have a 16-millimeter, or home-size, projector, of which there are many at reasonable prices on the market.

Cost of the film and expenses of the library are paid through the medium of advertising. At the beginning of each subject there is an advertisement which appears on the screen for about a minute.

Heretofore, motion pictures in the home have been a luxury that only a few could afford. Both the cost of projectors and the rental of film for an evening's entertainment have made parlor movies prohibitive for the average person.

The free film library is the idea of Mr. Harry C. Leavitt, a Los Angeles man who has been in the film rental business for several years.

In telling about the library he said:

"Los Angeles is the proving ground for the National Film Library. If it is a successful venture here, we hope eventually to have a branch in every large city. How long it will take us to establish these branches we do not know. It may be 18 months before we have the country completely covered."

The library has a variety of subjects, ranging from educational films to comedies and dramas. The latter are mostly pictures made several years ago, starring former film favorites.

Meatless Days Urged To Maintain Drachma

By the Associated Press

Athens, Greece, Feb. 15

MEASURES proposed by the Government for maintenance of the drachma, Greek monetary unit, were yesterday revealed as including a regulation prescribing three meatless days weekly in order to restrict the importation of meat.

Under the plan permission to exchange moneys abroad would be refused except to students holding scholarships, and further export of currency would not be allowed except in payment for prime necessities, such as food and raw materials.

Plans to Sever Mongolia From China Reported

Move Under Way for New State Under Japanese Control

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PEIPING—Mongol leaders, who have made Peiping their headquarters since the Japanese occupation of Manchuria, admit that negotiations have been started between Mongols and Japanese for the establishment of an independent Mongolia, separated entirely from any Chinese Government, but frankly under Japanese influence.

The Japanese approached the Mongol leaders last September, suggesting an independence movement, and promising support for it. Many Mongols welcomed the idea even then, feeling that any change would improve their lot. Their experience with Chinese imperialism during the past few years has been unpleasant.

But the Mongols dared not act so long as there was any prospect that a Chinese military government would be restored in Manchuria. On two previous occasions, they had acted too hastily, the last time in 1929 under Soviet-Russian persuasion, and the Chinese put down their rebellions with a decisiveness which inspired caution in future.

Now the Mongols have been convinced that the Japanese intend to remain in Manchuria, permitting no Chinese government which they cannot control. But the Mongols are still cautious. Chinese military governments remain in Shansi, in Kansu, in Sinkiang, and in northern Hopei, all bordering on Inner Mongolia, all hostile to Japan. To the north the fierce tribes of Outer Mongolia, under Soviet influence, are equally, if not so openly, hostile.

The Japanese have promised the Mongols that they will be protected if they set up an independent state. But the Mongols are accustomed to promises which are not kept. They require more definite assurances, and Japanese military movements, since the occupation of Chinchow, have been directed, in part at least, toward making Mongolia safe for the Mongols. The Japanese believe this can be done by agreements with the bordering Chinese military governments which actually are entirely independent of the Chinese Central Government.

Japan has constantly emphasized, in formal declarations, its "special interests" in Manchuria and Mongolia, always linking the two together. Manchuria and Mongolia are actually more closely linked than the map reveals. For generations Mongols occupied most of western Manchuria, building villages and cultivating the land. The tide of Chinese colonization in recent years has pushed them steadily westward, out of their rich lands into the desert. They feel that this land has been stolen from them.

Now the Japanese offer them an alliance. They promise the Mongols the western Manchurian lands which have been taken from them, and agree to provide them with arms and ammunition for self-protection. In return, they ask that the Mongols unite under an independent government separated completely from China, and that this government be friendly to Japan.

Mongol leaders in Peiping declare that such an alliance would be satisfactory, and is likely to be completed in the near future. They have no illusions about Japanese control, and do not anticipate true independence. But most of them have decided that a change of masters would work out to their advantage. The Chinese have proved undesirable in every way, they say. They took everything and gave nothing.

Pigs Play Another European Rôle, This Time in Coup d'Etat in Memel

By Cable from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

GENEVA, Feb. 15—Lithuanian pigs, or, rather, Germanic pigs living on Lithuanian soil at Memel, played a decisive rôle in a warm debate before the League of Nations Council, Saturday evening, over the alleged Lithuanian coup d'état which ousted Herr Otto Boettscher, president of Memel's autonomous and pro-German Government.

Dr. D. Zaunius, Foreign Minister of Lithuania, gave as reason for Herr Boettscher's deposition that he and other officials went to Berlin for clandestine political conversations with the German Government.

Dr. von Bülow, Undersecretary of State for Foreign Affairs of Germany, replied that Herr Boettscher came to expedite the sale of Memel agricultural products to Germany, which means pigs.

Dr. Zaunius replied that Germany had erected so high a tariff barrier that even Memel pigs couldn't scale it and it presented apparently conclusive proof that the reason for the secret trip to Berlin was politics, not pigs.

Apparently German activity with its erstwhile citizens in Memel is open to considerable criticism, although Lithuania's coup d'état in arresting officials has no legal justification, and the Council began a close examination of the facts in dispute.

Observers here winced apprehensively when pigs were mentioned for it is reported that porcine animals played a leading rôle in the Austrian-Serbian dispute which preceded the fateful affair at Sarajevo and in more than one grave event before and since. They are, therefore, rapidly winning the reputation as the most dangerous of political animals.

YEN LIKELY TO WIN PLEA AT GENEVA

Early Calling of League Assembly on Eastern Dispute Expected

NEW REPORT AIDS CAUSE OF CHINESE

Consuls, Though Cautious, Stress Excesses Committed by Japanese

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

GENEVA, Feb. 15—The publication of the second report to the League of Nations from the consul-generals in Shanghai, with the considerable support contained therein for the Chinese charges and the tragic details of Japanese excesses, has today increased the prospects of an early convening of the League of Nations Assembly as requested by Dr. W. W. Yen, the Chinese delegate.

The exact moment when the Assembly may meet depends upon the Chinese request and the coöperation of the Council. The Chinese themselves are awaiting the most favorable moment—perhaps after the great Japanese offensive, which is expected at any moment.

It will require several days for delegates to the disarmament conference to obtain credentials to transform themselves into delegates to the Assembly. While the summoning of the League's largest body, which has only once before met in extraordinary session, appears inevitable, there are now serious doubts in thoughtful circles here whether its summoning will actually improve the Far Eastern situation.

Obstacles to Action

The meeting, it is recognized, will give vent to considerable indignation among the smaller powers—or should do so, if the smaller powers repeat in public one-tenth of what their delegates say in private. But reluctance to offend a powerful, proud nation like Japan may induce enough timidity to rob the Assembly of much of its value as a vast world demonstration.

However, the Assembly may serve to bring pressure on the Council, to which the dispute probably will be sent after the Assembly is finished. Complications aroused by the Assembly's unwieldiness and the possibility of its working at cross purposes with the Council, however, do not please Geneva observers.

The second report of consul-generals goes far beyond the first in emphasizing the acts of Japanese aggression. Yet, like the first report, it is still tempered by sufficient diplomatic tact and ambiguity to reduce its value and give each party to the dispute passages to quote triumphantly in debate.

It recounts events from Jan. 29 to Feb. 3 in detail and declares that since Feb. 3, a state of open war has existed. The consul-generals point out inability to determine whether the Chinese or Japanese fired the first shot in the series of skirmishes which constitute the Shanghai war, but their suggestion that "agents provocateurs" may have been at work is a clear indication that they distrust Japanese claims that the Chinese always fired first. Morever punitive expeditions have constantly been undertaken by Japanese in the shape of bombing raids. The setting fire to houses and the wholesale machine-gunning of crowds of unarmed Chinese civilians show that the Japanese reply is grotesquely disproporationate.

Japanese Excesses

The consuls stress many excesses, including summary executions which Japanese civilians have perpetrated upon the Chinese "merely in a spirit of revenge."

The consuls somewhat pathetically report that very large numbers of Chinese have entirely disappeared.

Terms like these from a sober and diplomatically restrained body of cautious diplomatists must be read with many times their face value, which itself, a few months ago, would have seemed incredible. The use of the International Concession by the Japanese is also revealed as a flagrant invasion by the report, but references to Chinese snipers concealed therein gives justification to the Japanese action.

Washington Sends New Protest on Japan's Actions at Shanghai

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15—Another strongly worded protest has been made to Japan by the Department of State against the Japanese use of the International Settlement at Shanghai for military purposes.

A cable yesterday, reported to be from Mr. Edwin S. Cunningham, American Consul-General at Shanghai, stated that "foreign residents find it by no means reassuring that reinforcements are arriving in Shanghai for both warring factions."

It is understood that the United States has on hand 1700 marines and 1200 infantry; Great Britain has 3200 soldiers; France, 1700; Italy, 160, and there is a Shanghai volunteer corps force of 2199. It is estimated that Japan now has 6000 sailors and 4000 troops on the Shanghai front. China has nearly 35,000. This estimate does not include 12,000 Japanese that arrived in Shanghai Feb. 13.

Although Mr Nelson T. Johnson, American Minister to China, is in Shanghai, the United States and other neutral powers, it is authoritatively stated, will offer no further peace proposals for the present. The Department of State, it can be said, is not considering a peace offer that would necessitate Chinese troops

(Continued on Page 2, Column 3)

EQUAL ARMS CUT IS DEMAND MADE BY DR. BRUENING

German Chancellor Lays Down Terms for Signing Agreement

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—Armament cuts imposed on Germany by the Treaty of Versailles must be paralleled by other nations in order to get Germany's signature to any Geneva Disarmament Conference agreement.

This was the warning issued by Dr. Heinrich Bruening, the Chancellor of Germany, in an interview in his office at Berlin in which he was asked five questions by Mr. William Hard. The interview was rebroadcast in the United States over the network of the National Broadcasting Company.

Dr Bruening called the situation which leaves Germany disarmed and France armed "impossible." He declared, however, that Germany would make no "exaggerated demands," and pointed to the United States as an example which other nations might well follow in their attitude toward disarmament.

Reich Disarmament

"In what degree is Germany actually disarmed?" was Mr. Hard's first question.

"Germany has carried out the drastic and precisely defined clause of Part VI of the Treaty of Versailles regarding her disarmament," replied the Chancellor.

"The military forces of Germany today are not even sufficient to protect her frontiers against aggression from one or more of her heavily armed neighbors. Germany's defenselessness is particularly obvious in the air. As a matter of fact, Germany possesses no means of defense whatever in this respect. Not alone is the air army transport forbidden to Germany, but also every means of defense on land against attack from the air. In war time, the towns and cities of Germany would be helplessly exposed to the gas, incendiary and high explosive bombs of hostile aircraft. You will agree with me that this is an absolutely impossible situation, and one which is bound to cause the German people the deepest anxiety as to their security.

"The demand for equal security, the same as that of other nations, which I clearly expressed at the recent Disarmament Conference in Geneva is, therefore, I think, a perfectly natural result of the conditions prevailing at present."

"Equality" Defined

Mr. Hard next asked:

"What precisely does Germany mean by the word 'equality' in its discussions of disarmament at Geneva? Does it mean that Germany should be allowed to go up to the armament level of other countries or does it mean that other countries should come down to Germany's armament level?"

"By the demand for equality and equal security," said Dr. Bruening, "we thereby mean, that this condition, the one-sided disarmament of Germany and the insecurity of Germany resulting therefrom, must cease. President Wilson, who, in the course of his Fourteen Points demanded disarmament and who tenaciously fought for this demand at the conclusion of peace, endeavored to secure universal and equal disarmament of all nations as a safeguard against future wars. It is only universal disarmament that is sensible and not a one-sided disarmament. If a drastic disarmament, such as has been carried out by Germany, is imposed on any single country, then that country is placed in a condition of dishonor and disqualification.

"The German people, especially young Germany, feel this condition of disqualification acutely, and the political unrest in Germany is partially due to this condition. The German people, more especially young Germany, cannot understand why most of what is considered even today as the highest fulfillment of national duty by countries surrounding Germany is forbidden in Germany to the German people. This discrimination is regarded with indignation in Germany and as highly unjust. Against this feeling there is absolutely only one remedy, the removal of the condition of disqualification in which Germany has been placed by one-sided disarmament. This is what we mean when we speak of equality.

Discrimination Issue

The third question was:

"Does Germany demand the total removal of this discrimination as an indispensable condition of its signature to the approaching disarmament treaty?"

Dr. Bruening replied:

"Well, the disqualification of Germany in the armament question is so manifest that the disarmament of the other countries becomes a natural demand of international justice. Germany has joined the League of Nations as a member possessed of equal rights and privileges. She sits as a permanent member of the Council of the League of Nations. The universal disarmament conference has been suggested by the League of Nations in order to determine the carrying out of universal disarmament according to Article VIII of the Covenant of the League of Nations. If the discrimination against Germany caused by her one-sided disarmament is persisted in, then not only would the question be raised of her equality in the League of Nations but, beyond that, the fundamental principle of international law itself would be placed in jeopardy."

Mr. Hard's fourth question was:

"In what degree does Germany consider it possible to clothe international decisions with international coercion?"

"If I may answer that question," said Dr. Bruening, "I think it is not necessary for me to assure you that Germany is prepared to coöperate with other nations in any honest work that serves the interests of peace and progress."

Mr. Hard's final question was:

"What are the prospects of political and economic internal stable conditions in Germany?"

In his answer Dr. Bruening said the present "state of mental depression and the effects arising from it will disappear the moment the responsible statesmen reach a complete and satisfactory decision regarding disarmament and the problems of the economic crisis."

A. P. WRITER CITED BY FRENCH LEGION

Special from Monitor Bureau

PARIS—Recognition of meritorious service in reporting many of the world's greatest news events in recent years is implied in the recent promotion of Mr. Joseph E. Sharkey, chief correspondent in Paris for the Associated Press of America, to the rank of officer in the Legion of Honor.

Mr. Sharkey has been a knight of the Legion since 1927, when M. Aristide Briand, the French Foreign Minister, personally handed the cross of the Legion to him in Geneva, saying that it was a recognition by the French Government of Mr. Sharkey's impartiality in reporting the political activities which center in the city where the League of Nations makes its headquarters. Mr. Sharkey has been with the Associated Press since 1898. While still a student at Harvard University he acted as night editor in the Boston office of that organization.

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YEN LIKELY TO WIN PLEA AT GENEVA

(Continued from Page 1)

moving 20 miles back of the Shanghai area.

The apparently unwarranted attack on Saturday last by Japanese soldiers on Mr. Arthur R. Ringwalt, American Vice-Consul at Shanghai, has brought a sharp protest from Mr. Cunningham to the Japanese Consul-General in Shanghai. In regard to the incident itself, the Department of State here is asking for a further and more complete report.

Mr. Cunningham, in his message to the department yesterday, said that Mr. Ringwalt, carrying a diplomatic passport, a pass from the Shanghai municipal council bearing the seal of the Japanese Admiral and a pass from the Japanese Consulate, accompanied by Mrs. L. Young, an American national, though reported to be of Chinese race, were proceeding to search for Mrs. Young's daughter.

Two volunteers seized Mrs. Young, while a third commenced to strike her. As Mr. Ringwalt attempted to interfere, he sustained a few minor bruises and had to submit to the humiliation of being searched for firearms.

Mr. Cunningham reported that neither Mr. Ringwalt nor Mrs. Young suffered physical disability.

A Japanese offense is expected, by well-informed authorities, early this week against the Chinese Nineteenth route army in order to drive these troops a safe distance from the International Settlement.

Since negotiations have so far failed to induce the Chinese to withdraw 20 miles away, the Japanese Government seems determined to settle the matter its own way.

It is considered that no other settlement of the issue is now possible without a complete backdown of the Chinese troops. It is known that Chinese boast that they have secured a victory by holding the Japanese in check. Additional reinforcements that arrived in Shanghai from Japan yesterday will assist in the expected offensive movement by the Japanese.

Lieut.-Gen. Kenkichi Uyeda of the Japanese Army is reported about to consult with the commanders of foreign troops to try and induce them to join in demanding the withdrawal of Chinese forces. Little expectation is held that the foreign commanders will accept; especially after Japan's attitude last week in refusing the peace proposals of Great Britain, United States, France and Italy.

It is believed that Japan will present an ultimatum to the Chinese, setting a time limit for the withdrawal of forces 20 miles outside of Shanghai. Failure to comply is seen as an excuse for forceful action upon the part of the Japanese commanders.

Yoshizawa Explains Japanese Viewpoint To Powers' Envoys

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

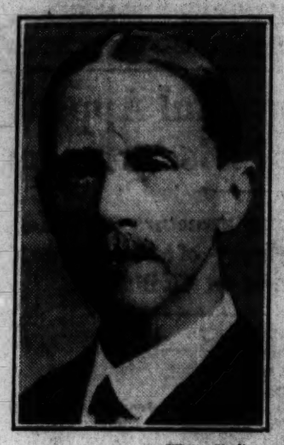
TOKYO, Feb. 15—Mr. Kenkichi Yoshizawa, Foreign Minister, received the British, French, Italian, German and American ambassadors today and spent an hour explaining the general Chinese situation, including impending events around Shanghai.

It is understood that the ambassadors asked numerous questions, pointing out the dangers to the French concession and the International Settlement at Shanghai. Mr. Yoshizawa replied that the Government had complete confidence in the Japanese command being able speedily to stabilize the situation, and would always be ready to cooperate with the powers' forces in the defense of the Settlement and concession.

While the ambassadors were reticent, it is believed that they offered a frank statement of the powers' position and expressed the opinion that Japan was following a dangerous course.

It is known that Mr. W. Cameron Forbes, the American Ambassador, left no written communication, but the basis of his instructions must have emphasized Mr. Stimson's viewpoint vigorously. It seems certain, however, that with the arrival of the full Japanese force at Shanghai positive operations against the Cantonese armies menacing the city will be consummated shortly and continued until all armed Chinese are expelled at least 20 miles from the Shanghai area.

He Has Friendships All Over the World



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SIR FRANCIS JAMES WYLIE

Rhodes Scholars Welcome Honors To Former Host

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Feb. 15—The appointment of Sir Francis James Wylie as the 1932 honorary chancellor of Union College has met with the approval of Rhodes scholars throughout the United States because this honor demands the visit to this country of the Wylies who for 28 years were hosts to the 70 new scholars that arrived annually at Oxford from all over the world.

Sir Francis will deliver the honorary chancellor's address on June 20 at the one hundred and thirty-sixth annual commencement exercises of Union, here, and receive the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws from President Frank Parker Day, himself a Rhodes scholar from Canada in 1905.

The Wylies are now visiting Rhodes scholars in Africa and will also go to Australia and New Zealand before coming here in June by way of Vancouver. After spending the summer in England they will return to the United States in the autumn for an extended visit among their many friends here.

The Wylies undertook the task of being resident hosts to the Rhodes scholars in 1903 without precedent to guide them. Because they kept personal and direct correspondence with Rhodes scholars everywhere they made a unique contribution to the success of these international fellowships and for his service to the success of these scholarships, Sir Francis was knighted in 1929. Before her marriage Lady Wylie was an American, Miss Kathleen Kelly, and lived with her father, Mr. Edmund Kelly in New York and Paris.

House Clears Way To Enlarge Credit

(Continued from Page 1)

offered an amendment to the bill proposed by banking groups.

At the same time the Reconstruction Finance Corporation named advisory committees for its loan agencies throughout the United States.

From Chicago came word that Col. Frank Knox, publisher, in charge of the Hoover drive against hoarding, is preparing to announce the plan by which hoarders may put their money back into circulation with an "alternate" to returning it direct to banks. Subscription to some form of short-term government security is expected.

Bank closings last week were only 17 against an average of about 40 a week in 1931. In addition to this, seven banks reopened. Officials regard the development as highly significant. With banks stabilized, hoarding is expected to terminate rapidly.

I. C. C. Approves Federal Loans to Two Railways

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15 (AP)—The Interstate Commerce Commission today approved loans by the Reconstruction Finance Commission to the Missouri Pacific Railroad and the Wabash Railway.

The commission approved an immediate loan of $1,500,000 to the Missouri Pacific to take care of loans which matured Jan. 31 and on which the company had secured an extension until Feb. 15.

The Missouri Pacific had applied for authorization to borrow $23,250,000 from the corporation but the commission held that it did not seem advisable to approve more than was needed to pay immediate and pressing items.

The Wabash was granted permission to borrow $7,173,800 to pay equipment obligations and certain other pressing items. The company had asked approval of a borrowing totaling $18,500,000.

The commission, however, declined to approve the entire amount at this time, saying it would await the outcome of negotiations between receivers for the Wabash and banks to which the money is owing.

HOOVER'S POLICIES BACKED

NEW YORK, Feb. 15 (AP)—Support of the various constructive agencies, formed to stimulate confidence in business was promised President Hoover in a resolution adopted yesterday by directors and officers of the National Financial Advertisers Association at their midwinter conference.

WORLD IDEALS URGED TO MEET NATIONALISM

Sir Norman Angell Talks to Boston Foreign Policy Association

Enlightened precepts of internationalism must head off the destructive forces inherent in nationalism, Sir Norman Angell, author, told the Foreign Policy Association, Boston branch, at the Copley-Plaza on Saturday. The speed with which internationalism is adopted depends on the voters, who will demand that their statesmen act in accord with the best ideals of international relations, he continued.

He alluded to the efforts of nations to pursue their own policies and maintain their relative positions as the doctrine of "faint hope and parity." Parity is an illusion, for all wars are wars of alliances and France allied with Great Britain would upset whatever parity a nation thought it had with the British navy, he explained.

"Security through armaments has utterly failed," he declared. Navies and armies could not keep prosperity that slipped through the forts and armaments of the nations, he chided the militarists. "Why don't you send the navies after the billions of dollars that have evaporated?" he asked. He answered with his main thesis that security, economic or political, is not obtained by armaments.

The demand as he sees it is for a transfer of power to an arbiter. The crux of nationalism in all world disputes is that the litigant shall be the judge of its conduct. This attitude must give way and the judgship must pass from the litigant to a neutral power, he contended.

The ultimate need in this issue, as in all matters involving progress, is the education of the people, in his opinion. Unless machinery and inventions are to serve justice they will become a Frankenstein monster, destructive of the people who produced them, he said.

National policies are more than the protection of territorial possessions, declared Mr. James P. Baxter 3rd, associate professor of history, Harvard University. They involve the protection of trade in all corners of the world, he explained. In the case of the United States, he said, the national policy implies the protection of the Monroe Doctrine. He urged the peoples of the nations to face squarely these factors of national policies as a means of acquiring a more realistic concept of the problems involved in disarmament.

The root causes of all hostility between nations are the prejudices, bigoted traditions and political misunderstandings entertained by the people of one nation toward those of another, he declared.

Rear Admiral William S. Sims expressed the conviction that the submarine is the most effective instrument of sea warfare. Because of the submarine, fighting ships must be accompanied by destroyers or they are useless, he said.

Turkey Adds Plea For Disarmament

(Continued from Page 1)

Tewfik specifically repudiated today. He said, in the most striking statement of national policy from the lips of any minister: "Between Turkey and the other powers there exists today no political dispute whatever. Within our frontiers no portion of land is contested by any other power.

"Without our frontiers we have no territorial aspiration. The Turkey of Mustapha Kemal Pasha has no neighbor state with which it cannot solve every problem, and today Turkey can give its frontiers an almost administrative character if its neighbors do the same."

When it is recalled that Russia is Turkey's greatest neighbor, and when the fears of almost every other neighbor of Russia are remembered, the full import of this declaration becomes apparent.

Draft Convention Supported

Jonkheer F. Beelaerts van Blokland of the Netherlands supported the ideas and methods of the draft convention but added many proposals to fill in gaps in that document. He wished limitation of trained reserves and budgetary control of stocks.

Like so many of his predecessors the Dutch spokesman warmly indorsed the prohibition of particularly offensive arms, and protection of civilians. Like Dr. Tewfik he urged prohibition of the manufacture of these weapons in peacetime as well as their prohibition from warlike use.

Mr. Eric Colban of Norway and Commandante Fernando Branco of Portugal added further weight to the campaign against these arms. The Norwegian spokesman, like his colleagues, always prefaced reference to the French plan with the condition that any international police force could be accepted only if there is extensive arms reduction simultaneously. It is recalled that M. André Tardieu made no reference to reduction in his proposal.

Commandante Branco indicated that Portugal intends to keep its present minimum forces to protect its colonial routes until security is afforded by international means, but his reserves do not affect the armaments of other powers.

The contribution which the smaller states are making to debate greatly exceeds the weight of the individual speaker or his speech. They are rolling up an overwhelming majority for reduction in armaments which must have some influence on heavily armed powers. For the first time small states have an appropriate sounding board from which to broadcast their views.

Prohibition Work Shows Big Gain In Court Results

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15—Prohibition enforcement activities in January were marked by increased prosecuting efficiency, Col. Amos W. W. Woodcock, director of prohibition, announced today.

Cases terminated in federal courts during the month exceeded the new cases placed on the docket by 1294, reducing the number of pending cases to 21,747, the smallest number on hand since last August.

Ninety-one per cent of the prohibition cases in the courts terminated in convictions, a higher average than attained by any other class of cases. The average of convictions in prohibition cases for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1931, was 87 per cent, and for the first six months of the present fiscal year 87 per cent, Colonel Woodcock pointed out.

During January 6062 cases were disposed of by verdicts of guilty and pleas of guilty, compared with only 587 terminated by acquittals or nolle prossed. Of the 311 jury trials during the month, only 89 resulted in acquittals. The number of cases disposed of by acquittals and nolle prossed totaled 30 per cent less than during January, 1931.

Baker Insists He Is Not Candidate

NEW YORK, Feb. 15 (AP)—Mr. Newton D. Baker came back from a vacation cruise today eager to talk about the beauties of Mexico, but grimly shaking his head when asked about politics. Only once did he depart from that attitude.

"Are you definitely not a candidate for the Democratic presidential nomination?" he was asked.

"I have repeatedly said I am definitely not a candidate," replied the Ohioan, who was Secretary of War in the Wilson Administration.

ECONOMY STUDIES ASKED IN SENATE

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13—A joint commission of Congress to study the best means of reducing governmental expenditures would be appointed under a resolution introduced in the Senate yesterday by Mr. Joseph T. Robinson (D.) of Arkansas, minority leader.

The commission, made up of three members of the Senate and three of the House would also ascertain and report what office, agencies, boards and commission of the Government may be reduced, consolidated or abolished "without substantial detriment to the public interest." It would report its findings and recommendations to Congress on or before March 3, 1933.

Women Drys Produce Facts To Shatter Claims of Wets

National W. C. T. U. Parallels Each Charge of Organization for Prohibition Reform With Substantiated Data and Figures

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EVANSTON, Ill.—Parallel columns presenting "wet criticism" and the answering "fact" to meet charges made by the Women's Organization for National Prohibition Reform have been drawn up by the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union here.

The W. C. T. U. aims to answer specifically arguments against prohibition circulated by the women's wet organization on or about Jan. 16, criticisms which, according to the W. C. T. U., the authors claimed were justified by facts obtained from the United States Department of Justice, the bureau of prohibition and the Wickersham Commission.

"The two government bureaus and the department mentioned have no data on which anyone can base the main charges against prohibition," says the W. C. T. U. statement, "and the Wickersham report speaks for itself."

Wet Criticism	The Fact
Three speakeasies for every saloon before prohibition.	No such statement has ever been made by any of the government offices mentioned. The speakeasy is a product of the wet gospel of disobedience. As bad as it is, the results of the speakeasy are meager in a national sense in contrast to the saloon.
The nation's drink bill has risen more than $1,000,000,000 a year.	This is a glorified guess. No such statement was ever made by any government bureau or department. In fact, the official figures all point in the opposite direction.
During 1930 federal agents seized 281,981 pieces of illicit distilling apparatus and more than 30,000,000 gallons of spirits and malt liquors.	Evidence that the Federal Government is enforcing the law. The wets said it could not be enforced.
Arrests for drunkenness thrice the number in 1920.	Police statistics of 320 largest cities show decided decrease in arrests for drunkenness under prohibition.
Fatalities from alcoholism four times greater than in 1920.	The only official national report on fatalities from alcoholism is made by the United States bureau of census, which shows alcoholism fatality rates half as much as during the saloon era prior to prohibition.
Federal prisons crowded. Three times as many prisoners as in 1921. Cost of crime now more than $3,000,000 daily.	Drink-caused crime reduced. Crime in Chicago shows marked reduction in the last five years (Chief Justice John Sonsteby's report, Nov. 3, 1931). Crime in New York reduced, according to New York World Almanac.
Expenditure for federal prison work increased 169 per cent between 1923 and 1929. In latter year $7,000,000 appropriated for federal prisons.	This has no bearing on the Eighteenth Amendment, aside from the fact that the United States Government is in earnest in its endeavor to imprison criminals.
"The present régime of corruption in connection with liquor traffic is operating in new and larger fields and is more extensive."—Wickersham report.	"It takes two to make a bootlegger." The campaign of disobedience is the main reason for the underworld criminal bootlegger. Wherever the wets have gained the upper hand politically, the bootlegger flourishes.
Federal Government spends $40,000,000 yearly on dry-law enforcement.	"The cost of federal enforcement is 41-5 cents per capita per year."—Col. Amos W. W. Woodcock, Commissioner of Prohibition.
Fatalities from alcoholism among women in 1928 four times those in 1920. Boys and girls in jail for prohibition violation total 990.	The National Education Association says: "Next to the establishment of the Christian church and the founding of the common school, the coming of the Eighteenth Amendment has done more for the welfare of childhood and youth than any advance in the history of civilization."
Thirty-two states refused to spend a cent to enforce prohibition. Twenty-two of these have never appropriated therefor and 10 have ceased such appropriation since 1927.	Most states enforce the prohibition law along with all other laws. In 12 years 22 states have strengthened their enforcement laws; 19 have refused to modify their prohibition laws; only two never had prohibition laws; only five have repealed their prohibition laws.

"Prohibition made liquor an outlaw; drove liquor from the main street to the alleys; reduced drunkenness; reduced drinking by at least 60 per cent; closed nearly all the inebriate hospitals, of which there were 300; has given the United States the world's most efficient industry; reduced commercialized vice and made streets safer for women and children; aided in raising the nation's standard of living; gave us an economic cushion against the shock of the world depression, and its economic results have given millions of young people a richer educational opportunity.

"The opponents of prohibition have advised disobedience; have distorted the facts by presenting partial statistics or local conditions. Meantime, the best cure for liquor evil is total abstinence; and we challenge the wets to produce an educational campaign better than that of the natural scientific facts concerning intoxicating liquor and the human system. For 12 years the wets have sneered at prohibition. What have they to offer?"

BOOK FUND OFFERED CANADIAN COLLEGES

KINGSTON, Ont., Feb. 15 (AP)—Mr. E. C. Kyte, librarian of the Douglas Library of Queens University, announced last night that Canadian colleges and universities have been offered $125,000 by the Carnegie Foundation of New York for the purchase of books of special interest to undergraduates.

The sum will be divided among Canadian colleges and universities in a fixed ratio which depends upon size, equipment, attendance and other qualifications.

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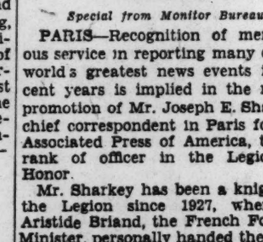

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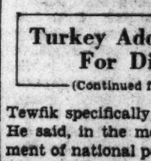

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HOARDING ALSO LAID TO BANKS BY ECONOMIST

Council Suggested to Stop Piling Up of Huge Reserves

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NEW YORK, Feb. 15—It is not only the poor man who hides his thin bankroll in his mattress, nor alone the rich man who stores away bundles of yellow backs in his safe deposit box, to whom the stigma of "hoarder" attaches, says Dr. Warren M. Persons, economist.

"Our largest corporations, and our strongest and most powerful banks," he said in an interview Saturday, "are also hoarders, surely not willful hoarders, but hoarders, in the sense that they are piling up huge balances of cash. They, too, unwillingly are choking off the energizing breath of trade."

Dr. Persons urged the formation of a council of industrialists and bankers for the purpose of decreasing this hoarding, and thus exerting pressure toward initiating business recovery. He said the efforts of such a council would effectively tie with the Administration's reconstruction program.

He felt that the work of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and the proposed liberalizing of the Federal Reserve System should check bank suspensions, and go far toward restoring confidence, but expressed the opinion that "big business" must take aggressive action toward initiating a normal flow of credit.

"We cannot sit back and wait for business recovery," he said. "Business must start it."

"Industrialists have indicated to me," he continued, "that they can put $500,000,000 of prime commercial paper into the market within a very short time. Numerous leading industrialists have expressed their willingness to do everything possible to initiate business recovery, but none of them feels inclined to put himself forward and call together a group to suggest specific action. If, however, an important government official would ask them to coöperate, I am sure the Government would find a ready response, and invaluable aid."

In order to get a background to the present condition of credit, and consequently of business, he continued, the layman should realize the fundamental importance of the part played by credit in our everyday business transactions.

"Money is but a small item in normal times," he said. "Less than 10 per cent of ordinary business transactions are settled by hand money. We have some $50,000,000,000 in bank deposits, and only about a tenth of that in outstanding currency. Bank deposits are about 90 per cent built up through credit. The banking system normally permits our huge volume of business, or interchange of goods, to flow freely through mere bookkeeping transactions, the balancing off of credits and debits. But when we repudiate that time-tried system and begin to scramble for that 10 per cent of money, then the machine stalls."

Most of Hoarded Money Found to Be in Big Bills

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15 (AP)—Most of the money in hiding is in large bills, a fact that leads Treasury officials to surmise that it is mainly persons of comparative wealth that have taken to hoarding.

While the drive went ahead to return unused cash to safe channels that will liven business, an official compilation Saturday showed that in the 13 months ending Dec. 31, there was an $808,000,000 increase in currency out in notes of $50 and above. The gain for $20 bills and below was $393,000,000.

Officials have been unable exactly to trace the money hoarded, but the opinion was evident in expert quarters that amounts of $50,000 and $100,000 and more account for most of that in hiding.

Timid Dollars Start to Peep Out at World

CHICAGO, Feb. 15 (AP)—Idle dollars are responding already to the Government's war on hoarding, calling them from their hiding places.

Thousands of letters, radiating confidence and promising support, pour daily into the office of Col. Frank Knox, chairman of President Hoover's antihoarding committee and publisher of the Chicago Daily News.

A point which Colonel Knox considers important is that many letters are written by hand on blue-ruled tablet paper, suggesting origins in humle homes.

A federal bank examiner reported the condition of a bank in a small western city. Water mains burst, flooding the vaults. They held $500,000 in cash deposits, but an additional $347,000 was found soaked in safe deposit boxes.

The campaign against hidden cash has taken many different lines of attack.

An eastern contractor suggests paper currency be stamped with the date of issuance and discounted 10 per cent in value if it has not passed through a bank within a year.

A New Yorker suggests "calm headlines," citing that "damage can be done by heavy type and black ink in newspapers."

A business men's club reports that John Massey, digging for clams, unearthed $22 and deposited it in Tottenville (N. Y. bank, "the first effort to stop hoarding."

The editor of one of the largest women's magazines informs the committee that women can eliminate fear and halt hoarding, and that "it is up to them to do it."

A New York business man suggests slogans on pay checks.

Muskegon, Mich., has organized "minute men" to preach confidence in every home the week of Feb. 22.

Cherry growers will sponsor a national campaign reminding the public to "buy food now, at bargain prices in order to put money into circulation and get farmers busy on a supply for next winter."

The anti-hoarding idea will be incorporated into the National Business Women's Week, starting on March 7.

A country storekeeper in Iowa writes that "Dad has been here for 46 years; he knows everybody for miles around and their affairs; there is plenty of money hidden but it will come out when the boys and girls have their confidence restored."

Borah Again Warns Against Boycott

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15 (AP)—Replying Saturday to renewed demands of the World Peace Foundation for a boycott against Japan, Senator William E. Borah, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, again warned that this "would in all probability be a step toward war."

"I quite agree with these good people," said Senator Borah in commenting on their latest letter to him, made public in Boston last night, "in their desire to see controversies settled through peaceful means, but I wholly disagree with their proposal because it is not 'peaceful means.'"

The foundation wrote its letter in reply to recent criticism by Senator Borah of its suggestion for a boycott.

STOKES TO LECTURE IN SOUTH AFRICA

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13 (AP)—Canon Anson Phelps Stokes of Washington Cathedral, who for more than 20 years was secretary of Yale University, has accepted the invitation of the Carnegie Corporation of New York to be its visiting lecturer for 1932 to the universities of South Africa.

Leave of absence has been granted him by the cathedral and he will depart for South Africa the end of May to be gone until the summer of 1933. He will be accompanied by Mrs. Stokes and intends visiting mission centers in Egypt, Uganda, Kenya, Tanganyika, the Belgian Congo and various parts of South Africa. At the conclusion of his work he intends visiting in Europe six months, working on a book of the history of universities from their origin to the present.

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MORE MEXICANS ARE LEARNING TO READ AND WRITE

Big Literacy Gain in 10 Years Helped by Radio and Phonograph

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXCIO CITY—The nation-wide educational campaign instituted 10 years ago by President Obregon and continued by later administrations has resulted in a climb in literacy statistics from less than 50 per cent of the population in 1920 to between 70 and 90 per cent.

Newspapers, phonographs, radios, and Mexicans returning from the United States and the larger cities of Mexico are stimulating an intellectual curiosity in the isolated regions which is lending encouragement to the establishment of small schools in those sections, according to education authorities.

Typical of the strides being made in the national campaign is the rise in literacy percentage reported in the federal district by the Government Statistics Department.

Of children within the district, between the ages of 10 and 14, 93.27 per cent are able to read and write, it was reported. Between the ages of 15 and 29, 80.38 per cent are literate, and of the men and women 30 and over, 74.84 per cent are able to read and write.

Since 1910, when 64.63 per cent of the population of the federal district were literate, the percentage has steadily risen until today it is 75.13.

One of the paramount objectives of the revolutionary administration, the education of the mass of the Mexican people, is a work that has been annually carried forward with the construction of new schools and the improvement of institutions already established.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House over the week-end were the following:

Miss Virginia Newman, Los Angeles, Calif.
Mrs. Lucile Shelden Kyrides, Hollywood, Calif.
Miss Donna Hadsell, Needham, Mass.
Evelyn W. Burpee, Norwalk, Conn.
Mrs. George W. Burpee, Norwalk, Conn.
Mrs. Sarah Frankel, Magnolia, Mass.
Fred L. Wood, Denver, Colo.

Chicago Industrialists Build Fairy Palace in Cold Business

Merchandise Mart a Blaze of Lights at Night, Sending Flickering Shadows Into the Strange River That Flows Two Ways at the Same Time

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO—To see a sober business building turn into a fantastic citadel of light, an airy structure of shadow and shimmer riding in luminous reflection upon the water is the experience of Chicagoans who stroll along their river front at twilight time.

The Merchandise Mart, famous for its size, at night throws off the responsibility of holding the title of "biggest business building" and takes on a lightness and gayety that make it seem almost imaginary. From the promenade on the opposite bank of the Chicago River one can see its romantic beauty. Three towerlike parts of the structure, left dark, give sturdy support to the illumined battlements, well-proportioned columns of light resting against the night sky.

Its setting increases its glamour. Two dark bridges link it to the other shore. Near-by signs of orange neon splash color into the palely lighted water. A tall, slender building throws great searchlight beams into the night. Elevated trains, spurting across the bridge, thread the river with horizontal lights.

The stream itself has a touch of the fantastic. Years ago it was persuaded to flow up current. Instead of emptying into the lake, it sucks lake water into its own channel, a practice which started an international controversy, by the way. The points at issue, however, are less interesting to the casual observer than is the fact that now, on a winter's night, although the weather is too mild to freeze the slowly flowing water, it carries "uphill" chunks of ice. They are contributions from Lake Michigan, brought from a distance.

Just beyond the mart the river meets one of its branches, which, strangely enough, continues the good old custom of flowing downstream. So the river hereabouts flows two ways at once. Looking down from one of the tall buildings, one can see that the stream has two colors, one hue the greenish blue of the lake, the other the earthy cast of the branch.

With a proud edifice like the $30,000,000 Mart looking into its mirror, the little old Chicago River is taking on new prestige. Less than a century ago it was the humble main street of a frontier settlement. An early log trading post stood close to the present site of the giant building, and later primitive houses sprang up near by, using the river for a canoe highway.

When the railroads came they spread their iron paths along the north bank where the mart now stands. The area became a mass of trackage. The south bank was scarcely more interesting, for buildings turned their backs to the stream.

Some years ago city planning came to the rescue of the south bank, clearing away the buildings and leaving instead a handsome double deck boulevard with a wide promenade. Then business took a hand and reclaimed part of the north bank. Nearly two years ago the mart was built over the tracks, a broad "air rights" drive left to set it back from the water. The industrialists meant to erect a solid commercial structure and they succeeded. Incidentally they also built a fairy palace.

New York G. O. P. Found Lagging

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 13—Unless the Republican Party in New York City abandons its defeatist attitude it will not be able to recognize the opportunity for leadership which is coming through the failure of the present Democratic government, Mr. Joseph Clark Baldwin, alderman, told the New York State Woman's Republican Club here yesterday.

Miss Sarah Schuyler Butler, vice-chairman of the State Republican Committee, told the women that the Republican Party is not an end in itself but a means to an end, which is public service.

Miss Helen Varick Boswell of the New York County committee spoke on the county field, Mrs. James G. Wentz, founder and honorary president of the club, discussed the national outlook, and Mrs. Jeanne Carpenter spoke on the world. Mr. Emanuel Hertz talked on Lincoln and Mr. John W. Philp, Assistant Postmaster-General, spoke for the Hoover Administration.

Better Housing Plan Pushed By Realty Boards

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Feb. 15—Looking toward eventual establishment of a national institute of housing and city planning, the National Association of Real Estate Boards has set up a new national committee to promote better housing throughout the country and advance "the science of housing."

In its announcement of the new committee yesterday the association said it hoped to help bring into widespread use some of the recommendations of President Hoover's Conference on Home Building and Home Ownership. To this end a network of local committees will be set up by members in 58 cities to report the needs of the communities. Thus the specific situation in each community may be studied by the central committee in the light of information furnished by the President's committee.

In addition the committee will act as a general clearing house for housing projects, coördinating its activities with various other organized groups in the field of planning, construction and finance, as well as with philanthropic groups and institutions now working on the housing problem.

Mr. Edward A. MacDougall of New York City, a member of the President's conference, is chairman of the committee. Mr. MacDougall is also president of the Queensboro Corporation, Jackson Heights, N. Y., where about $50,000,000 worth of model housing has been built.

The other members are Mr. L. T. Stevenson of Pittsburgh, president of the national association; Mr. Benjamin Bills of Chicago; Mr. Robert P. Gerholz of Flint, Mich.; Mr. H C. Thorman of San Antonio, Texas; Mr. G. A. Nichols of Oklahoma City, Okla.; Mr. Justin Matthews of Little Rock, Ark., and Mr. Harry B. Allen of San Francisco.

New standards of mortgage finance and standards for housing ordinances, zoning ordinances and building ordinances may be developed through the effective coöperation of all agencies interested in better housing, Mr. MacDougall said in outlining the scope of the work which the committee will undertake. It will support action by local, state and national state government agencies in furtherance of better housing.

PANAMA CANAL QUIET

BALBOA, Canal Zone, Feb. 13 (By U. P.)—Commercial traffic through the Panama Canal continued at its low level during January. During that month 377 vessels made the transit of the canal, paying $1,770,250.68 in tolls, and representing average transits of 12.16 ships per day with average daily tolls of $57,104.30. These figures represent a considerable drop as compared to those of January, 1931, but hold almost even with those of November and December, 1931.

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Best Dog at Westminster Show Proves It Pays to Be Friendly

Nancolleth Markable, Blond Pointer, Wins Hearts of Crowd—and Also the Judges—at Exhibit in New York City

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 15—Nancolleth Markable has the capacity for making friends. Like that other English gentleman, the Prince of Wales, the blond pointer that is now visiting the Giralda Farms of Mrs. Marcellus Hartley Dodge, as well as her home, has friendly feelings toward all the world, and does not hesitate to show them.

Only a recent arrival in the United States, Nancolleth Markable demonstrated diplomatic skill of no mean order, to such an extent that even as astute a jurist as the Judge Townsend Scudder was compelled to concede him the greatest honor it was in his power to bestow, the right to be called the best dog in the fifty-sixth annual dog show of the Westminster Kennel Club.

Nancolleth Markable showed his feelings of friendliness in no uncertain way Saturday. He became so friendly toward the judges and stewards in the ring with him as the specialty classes were judged that laughter and cheers greeted his essays of friendship. He was not in the least oppressed by the magnitude of the occasion, and frolicked freely as he was led up and down the ring by his handler, Mr. McClure Halley, chief trainer of the Giralda Farms.

It was also stated that he has become such a favorite of Mrs. Dodge's that he is now given the run of her home, as he should.

It was no mean victory that he scored. Even before the final verdict of Judge Scudder, it was evident that Nancolleth Markable was high up in dogdom. On the opening day of the show he had swept through the pointer class by wide margins, and when he entered the big ring established for the final specials, he felt quite at home with the judge who had been his friend two days before, Mr. William T. Payne, of Kingston, Pa.

But this time he had some real opposition to face. That famous English setter, Blue Dan of Happy Valley, once regarded as a probable winner of the honor, The Great My Own, a cocker spaniel, as well as half a dozen other sporting dogs selected as the best of their breeds, were in the ring with him. But his capacity for friendship was working to perfection now, and he romped through the required routine with such grace and nochalance that there was no doubt of his supremacy.

Then came the final test. Competing against him were the leaders of the other five variety classes; toys, represented by a Japanese spaniel, Keuwanna Titi; non-sporting, with a Boston terrier, Million Dollar Kid Boots; an Old English sheepdog, Snowman, selected as the best of the working dogs, though here the absence of the collie, Lucas on of Ashtead, in his variety class had caused some comment; the pick of the terriers, a Scottish, Heather Reveler of Sporran; and last but not least, the American-bred greyhound, Gamecock Duke of Wales, the pick of the hounds.

But Nancolleth Markable was not interested at all in any of these. Judge Scudder caught his eye, and he liked the judge at once. He showed this so instantaneously that the crowd saw the overtures and roared with delight. Even when the judge looked at some of the others the pointer was watching for his return. Meantime there was a lot of possible friends just outside the fence that needed a bit of his attention. He greeted them ingratiatingly. One never knew when one might need a friend, Even the reporters came in for a smile.

The judge came back. This time there was something in his hand. His time of reward was come. He wagged a "thank you" to the judge and the crowd. His overtures of friendship succeeded. Nancolleth Markable was satisfied.

Hoovers Give Aid For Child Relief In Mining Areas

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 15—President Hoover has sent his personal check for $2500 for immediate relief of children in the mining districts and Mrs. Hoover has accepted honorary chairmanship of the committee on children in the coal areas, according to announcement by Mr. John R. Voris, general director of the international save-the-children-fund of America, yesterday.

The committee on children in the coal areas is raising funds to provide clothing and other aid for at least 20,000 destitute children of miners in the soft coal areas, the announcement said. Among its members are Miss Jane Addams, Mr. Josephus Daniels, Dr. John Grier Hibben and many other distinguished persons.

Kits costing $3.50 each will be bought from the fund. They will each contain one pair of shoes, two dresses or pairs of overalls, a lumber jacket or sweater, two sets of underwear, two pairs of stockings and one cap.

The further objective of the committee will be to provide for the future welfare of the children of miners so that they will have better opportunities than their parents to become self-supporting citizens, the announcement said.

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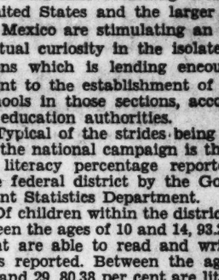

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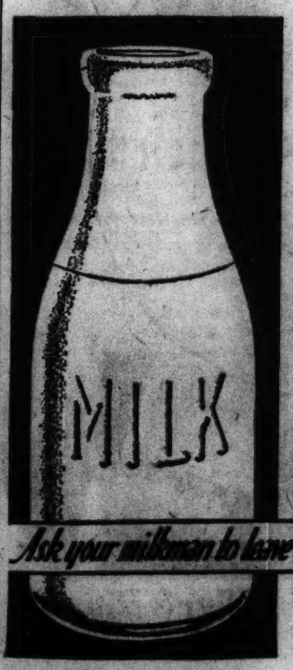

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FROM AN ARTICLE IN THE MONITOR

Invest in Better English for only $5

A Clever First-Aid for Busy Adults

THE English language has too long been neglected, not in its literature, not in its history, but in itself—its grammar, its pronunciation, its spelling.

Miss Grace M. Miller of Boston says that if "ragtime" American speech is to be transformed into correct English, increasing attention must be paid to the simple details of grammar and pronunciation.

Take a few cases in point. Do you say "in'kwirry" for inqui'ry; "ad'dress" for address'; "cu'pon" for coupon; "press'idence" for preced'ence; "program" for program; "hydth" for height; "ac'climated" for accli'mated?

Consider also how you would pronounce such simple words as—aviator, percolator, grimace, alias, condolence, Tuesday, February, epitome, vagary, grimy, comparable, interesting, conversant, maniacal, nasturtium, xylophone, poinsettia.

Miss Miller would also ask if you know when to use dived or dove, drank or drunk, I or me, who or whom, admittance or admission, consul, council or counsel, practical or practicable, vocation or avocation, affect or effect, shall or will, laying or lying, sits or sets.

And do you say between you and I, who did he marry, a mutual friend, the house further down, those sort of shoes don't look good, during my leisure time, we are having a friend for dinner?

Or can you pronounce common foreign words like fiancé(e), 'cello, lingerie, calliope, décolleté, élite, bourgeois, porte-cochère, maraschino, Bolsheviki, Sinn Fein, Galli-Curci?

GRACE M. MILLER
1341 Beacon St., Boston

"Careless speech is due in part to ignorance, but much of it is the result of association and inattention," says Miss Miller. "Grammar is not difficult, especially to the adult who is trained to reason, and it is not dry when it is made practical by applying it to every-day speech. Learning to speak by ear is like learning to play by ear. It is superficial because it is not based on fundamental knowledge, and dependent because it is likely to be affected by association."

It is Miss Miller's educational concept that to speak and write correct English is essential to a general education, and that the nature of one's speech is the masterkey to character, capacity and success in business and in society.

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MASS MAKING HAS ITS EFFECT ON FURNITURE

Combinations of Woods Also Have Generally Improved Product

High quality does not always mean high price. Fifty years ago persons thought it necessary to buy furniture made entirely of expensive woods, such as solid mahogany and walnut. But modern manufacturers have found that combinations of woods make better furniture at a lower price to the purchaser.

Although turned out in mass quantities by humming machinery, the quality furniture of today, with its combination of woods, can be compared in quality to that produced by the old craftsmen who by hand transformed rough planks into chairs and tables, manufacturers say.

The modern method is to select for each part a certain wood which experience has proven best adapted for the purpose. Some woods, it has been found, lend themselves particularly well to carvings. Some bear strains better than others. Some take a better finish.

Thus in chair construction mahogany sometimes is used for the legs, birch for the upper back, ash for the seat rails and chestnut for the arms.

The old craftsman of the Tudor, Jacobean and Queen Anne periods might have turned to combinations of woods had he had the woods with which to work. But the cabinetmaker of those days had to use the material he had at hand, because of restricted commerce.

Therefore in the Tudor and Jacobean days he made his furniture from oak because of the great oak forests flourishing in England at that time. During the reigns of William and Mary and Queen Anne he turned to native walnut.

With the progress of navigation and growth of the Indian trade came mahogany from the tropics, the medium with which Chippendale, Sheraton and Heppelwhite fashioned their masterpieces.

Early American craftsmen used maple, pine and cherry, while the French provincial furniture of well-to-do bourgeois homes was made of beech and fruit woods: pear, cherry and apple.

Were the old craftsman of Europe and America to visit the modern furniture factories at Grand Rapids, Mich., the huge machines "grinding" out pieces in great rapidity would not surprise him any more than the number of woods the modern worker has to draw upon.

Today, in addition to the woods old European and American craftsmen used, many woods are now available which were unknown within comparatively recent years. Prima vera, avoderia, peroba and zebrawood, newcomers from the tropics, are in this class.

Today the construction of even a chair may bring together woods from Africa, South America and the United States. Mahogany may come from Africa, the Philippines, South America, Honduras or Cuba; birch from Vermont, and ash from Kentucky.

Other woods which may be used are walnut from America and France, maple from northern Wisconsin and Michigan and gumwood from the southern states.

The craftsman would find much work in the modern factory still being done by hand. Carving, upholstering, decorating and finishing remain among the hand processes. But for the most part today's furniture is a machine job. Huge planes smooth the rough planks, giant saws cut and shape the individual pieces, other machines bevel or round the edges and still others automatically sandpaper the pieces which are to be assembled for the frame.

On the Way to a Piece of Furniture

WORKROOM IN CUSTOM SHOP OF PAINE FURNITURE COMPANY, BOSTON

Reconstruction Finance Advisory Boards Are Named

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15 (AP)—The Reconstruction Finance Corporation last night announced advisory committees to its various loan agencies chosen from the business and banking circles of every state.

These committees will advise with the loan agents on applications from would-be borrowers. The corporation expects to be guided to a large extent in its actions by the recommendations of these committees. They will begin functioning at once.

These are appointed for New England:

Boston Loan Agency: Members—Mr. Wilmot R. Evans, Boston; alternate, Mr. Harry L. Van Huysen; Mr. Philip Stockton, Boston; alternate, Mr. Charles E. Spencer; Mr. Roger Pierce, Boston; Mr. Walter S. Bucklin, Boston; alternate, Mr. George E. Pierce; Mr. Thomas P. Beal, Boston; alternate, Mr. R. M. Decormis; Mr. Robert D. Brewer, Boston; alternate, Mr. George B. Bacon; Mr. Samuel H. Walcott, Boston; Mr. Herbert K. Hallett, Boston; alternate, Mr. George S. Mumford.

Sub-Advisory Committee for Maine: Members—Mr. W. S. Wyman, Portland; Mr. Henry W. Cushman, Bangor; Mr. Edward W. Cox, Portland; Mr. Rupert H. Baxter, Bath; Mr. Judson C. Briggs, Caribou; Mr. Ernest Saunders, Lewiston; Mr. W. W. Thomas, Portland.

Sub-Advisory Committee for New Hampshire: Members—Mr. Arthur M. Heard, Manchester; Mr. Burns P. Hodgman, Concord; Mr. W. H. McCarten, Lancaster; Mr. George A. Tanney, Claremont; Mr. L. F. Thurber, Nashua; Mr. E. H. Trickey, Rochester; Mr. W. C. Walton, Portsmouth.

Sub-Advisory Committee for Vermont: Members—Mr. W. C. Johnson Jr., Barre; Mr. G. H. V. Allen, Fair Haven; Mr. E. E. Clarkson, Burlington; Mr. C. G. Staples, Brattleboro; Mr. J. E. McCarter, Newport.

Sub-Advisory Committee for Rhode Island; Members—Mr. G. B. Hibbert, Providence; Mr. George W. Gardiner, Providence; Mr. Earl G. Batty, Providence; Mr. W. F. Farrell, Providence; Mr. V. H. Frazier, Providence; Mr. H. L. Wilcox, Providence; Mr. Albert R. Plant, Providence.

Sub-Advisory Committee for Connecticut: Mr. W. P. Curtiss, New Haven; Mr. A. D. Johnson, Hartford; Mr. D. L. Chamberlain, New Haven; Mr. N. D. Prince, Hartford; Mr. Earle W. Stamm, New London; Mr. Lewis S. Reed, Waterbury; Mr. R. B. Newell, Hartford.

Members of Yale Faculty Adding To World Knowledge

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 15 — Contributions to knowledge and discussions of problems encountered in research work and classroom were published by 275 members of the Yale faculty last year in 50 volumes and in learned and technical journals in the United States, according to a report on the "Bibliography of the Officers of Yale University," made public by the university.

The work of the Yale instructors also appeared in many foreign publications, particularly those of Great Britain, France, Russia, Japan, Italy, Germany, Sweden and Spain.

The books range from Dean Clarence W. Mendell's "Jeanne d'Arc at Rouen" to Prof. Charles C. Torrey's "Pseudo-Ezekiel and the Original Prophecy," the result of 10 years of research work. Prof. Frederick A. Pottle continued his work on editing the private papers of James Boswell found in Malahide Castle, and published a catalogue of these papers. Prof. Charles P. Howland edited the "Survey of American Foreign Relations" for the Council on Foreign Relations, and Prof. Leonard W. Labaree issued his study of the British colonial system before 1783 entitled, "Royal Government in America."

Six volumes on law and legal education are included in the extensive writings of the Yale law faculty. Dean Charles E. Clark, in collaboration with Prof. Thurman W. Arnold and William O. Douglas, published a volume of cases on pleading and procedure. Prof. Arthur L. Corbin edited Sir William R. Anson's "Principles of the Law of Contract," and Prof. William R. Vance published his collection of cases on the law of insurance. Prof. Wesley A. Sturges published two books, one on commercial arbitration, the other dealing with the law of credit transactions. Professor Douglas, with Carrol Shanks, brought out two volumes dealing with the laws of financing and management of business units.

TAME CROCODILES FOUND ON ISLAND

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—A meeting with tame crocodiles, in the lakes of East Africa, which showed no fear of man, was described by Mr. E. B. Worthington, leader of the Cambridge African Expedition, in a lecture before the Royal Geographical Society recently.

It was on Central Island in Lake Rudolf that the tame crocodiles were found. So far as is known this island has never been visited before. The birds there were also found to be exceptionally tame.

The reptilians allowed members of the party to approach them, but had to be forcibly driven from their hiding places before they could be photographed.

CHANGES IN CUSTOMS SERVICE ANNOUNCED

Changes in the customs service at Boston were announced last week by Mr. W. W. Lufkin, collector. Capt. Wallace L. Darling, former deputy collector of the baggage and mail division, was promoted to the head of the entry division, succeeding Mr. Hugh Hammell, retired. The baggage and mail division was discontinued with the promotion of Captain Darling and in the future baggage arriving here from abroad will come under the supervision of the entry division.

Mr. Frederick P. Perry, former chief clerk in the now discontinued division, has been promoted to deputy collector in charge of mail, having supervision of all mail received from foreign ports and addressed to Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and New Hampshire points. All such mail must pass through this department before being turned over the post office officials for delivery.

BOWDOIN ANNOUNCES SCHOLARSHIP AWARDS

BRUNSWICK, Me., Feb. 15 (AP)—Paul E. Everett Jr. of Wellesley, Mass., has been announced as the winner of the Longfellow graduate scholarship of Bowdoin College. Everett, a senior, will study Romance languages at Harvard next year.

The Everett graduate scholarship was awarded to Melcher P. Fobes of Portland. Announcement of the awards was made by Dr. Kenneth C. M. Sills, president of the college.

MILK WAGONS OUT IN BALLOON TIRES

Morning rounds of the city milkmen soon will be conspicuous for their silence. Already, several rumbling, rattling milk wagons in Boston have been removed and in their places are balloon-tired, roller-bearing delivery wagons.

The idea which prompted the change was the desire of milk companies to comply with the requests of Boston's Noise Abatement Commission. And Mr. Conry, Boston Traffic Commissioner, is loud in his praise of this progressive step in delivery equipment. Not only milk wagons, but all delivery vehicles, will be equipped similarly in the near future, he predicts. The balloon-tired wagons are said to be lower and will save much time in climbing on and off. They will haul easier and will reduce breakage and wear and tear on cans, cases and milk bottles.

Theaters

"The Three Musketeers"

Plymouth Theater — Saturday morning the Professional Players presented the National Junior Theater in the last of this company's offerings for the season, "The Three Musketeers," an adaptation by Henry Hamilton of Dumas's novel. The cast:

Porthos	Melvin Fox
Athos	George Lee
Aramis	Clifford Adams
Raoul D'Artagnan	William Lovejoy
M. De Treville	Richard Enbach
Comte De Rochefort	Morgan Delman
Countess De Winter	Mary Cullinan
Gabrielle De Chalus	Mary Buckner
Vernet	Arthur de Angelis
Dujart	John de Angelis
Jussac	John Van Ness
Anne of Austria	Kate Conway
Louis XIII	Robert de Lany
Cardinal Richelieu	John Shellie
Duke of Buckingham	George Lee

"The Three Musketeers" came to brave exposition at the hands of the visiting company. From the manifold incidents of the novel were chosen those surrounding Anne of Austria's diamonds—their indiscreet bestowal on the Duke of Buckingham by the Queen, the Cardinal's little racket defeated by D'Artagnan's recovery of them in the nick of time. The plot thus set forth was simple and direct, well within the range of youthful understanding, and the resounding phrases that clothed it could pass for the flowery language of chivalry. The scene in the Queen's apartments, with its secret staircase and mysterious door behind the paneling, was admirably set.

As the indomitable D'Artagnan, an attractive, spirited hero, Mr. Lovejoy showed to better advantage than previously. Mr. Shellie, whose work has been more continuously notable, invested the Cardinal with sinister dignity, having perhaps a shade less polish to his diction than might be imagined in the prototype. It was difficult, but only to the austere adult, to accept little Mary Cullinan as the wicked Miladi. Her demoniacal utterances and the lurid red of her costumes served to stamp her suppositious persuasive character on her audience. Miss Buckner was a winsome if not too persuasive a Gabrielle. Miss Conway gave a sufficiently regal touch to the Queen. Mr. de Lany managed to look most Louis-the-Thirteenthish in his long curls and short French moustache, and the three musketeers were laudably differentiated and handsome in their lavish get-ups. Mr. Fox was aptly cast as the vigorous Porthos.

Full houses, and enthusiastic, have pronounced the National Junior Theater's season a success. It is to be hoped the Professional Players's enterprise in bringing them here will be renewed next year.

M. L.

Ur Excavations Bring Forth Relics Of 5000 Years Ago

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 15—Discovery of many rich ornaments—the remains of a civilization that flourished nearly 5000 years ago at Ur of the Chaldees—by the joint expedition of the University of Pennsylvania and the British Museum, was announced here by Mr. Horace H. F. Jayne, director of the University Museum.

Included in the find is a circular steatite seal, bearing an inscription in Indus Valley script, and providing a fresh link between the civilizations of Mesopotamia and India. In addition, many pieces of gold jewelry, weapons of copper and a number of pottery wheels have been unearthed.

Some of the chambers opened were richly ornamented with gold jewelry, including frontlets, hair rings and necklaces. On the floor of one pit, according to the report of Mr. C. Leonard Wooley, field director of the expedition, there was a bitumen model of a boat five feet long. Near it was a table made of reed stems smoothly plastered with green clay and on which had stood two pottery vessels. The table had collapsed and the pots lay broken under its rim.

Objects found in the expedition have been dated as of the Second Dynasty of Ur, about 2800 B. C. This is a period about which very little is known, the report says.

Colorful New 'Spud' of Fine Lines, Drooping Eyes and 'Such a Lovely Skin'

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12 — The perky black eyes of a potato cocked appraisingly from a newly opened hill is one of the little joys of farming which may soon be banished by the march of progress.

The eye may be perky to the farmer but apparently the consumer likes to see a smoother, more regular skin on his potato. So the Department of Agriculture has been carefully developing a new species known as the Katahdin, and now reports that trial plantings from Maine to California, and from Winnipeg to Louisiana indicate it has fulfilled its earlier promise.

The Katahdin, according to the department, is smooth-skinned, with bright color and very shallow eyes, and shows a surprising uniformity of size and shape, even under adverse conditions. Perhaps of really more importance than the shallowness of the eyes is the fact that it is highly mosaic resisting.

In the trial plantings throughout the country it maintained yields equal or superior to many established varieties and many growers found it produced a higher proportion of No. 1 grade.

After the Katahdin was developed in Maine through the crossing of two seedlings of the department, it was tried on a wider scale. In 1931 three tons were divided among many experiment stations for testing under the different soil and climatic conditions of different commercial potato-growing states.

Reports of the Katahdin 1931 field tests show that it did excellently in Michigan, Oregon and California, and nearly as well in Colorado, Iowa and Minnesota. It did fairly well in Maine, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Washington, Manitoba and in certain soils in Minnesota. It did not show exceptional qualities in Louisiana, Maryland, and Rhode Island.

The Bureau of Home Economics tested the Katahdin with other varieties for cooking quality and where the tests were made in direct comparison with other varieties the Katahdin measures up with the rest.

New Intercoastal Conference Plans To Discuss Rates

Agreement among the various intercoastal steamship lines to reorganize an intercoastal conference, governing the rates paid for transportation of freight between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts, is hailed as one of the most constructive steps yet taken by American shipping interests.

During the past year, and following the dissolution of the old "conference," rates have been slashed to a point where few if any of the steamship companies could make profits. Shippers, too, were inconvenienced, in that they were unable to commit themselves definitely on forward business, because of the possibility of intervening changes in rates that might work to the advantage of their competitors.

Meetings, held frequently in recent weeks, resulted in an agreement which will be forwarded to the United States Shipping Board, bureau of regulation, for approval. The conference will become effective when approved by the federal body.

Under the agreement, new rates are contemplated, both east and west bound, to be effective March 1. In a general way, they are to be as nearly as possible the same as those in effect prior to Feb. 1, 1931. This means some substantial advances in some items, where competition has been particularly keen.

CUBS VS. SPRINGFIELD

Boston Bruin Cubs have a chance to advance to a tie with New Haven in second place of the Canadian-American Hockey League by defeating the Springfield Indians at the Boston Garden tonight. The Indians will present two new players on their team, Burt Burry and Bob Hughes, former amateur players from the Toronto districts. Springfield has a slight chance to get back into the league race with four victories this week. The Cubs will have Jeremiah, Klein and Pratt, who have been up with the Bruins, in their lineup.

EVENTS TONIGHT

New England Guild of Organists: Meeting and service, First Unitarian Church in Winchester, 8.

Musical comedy, "Her Song," presented by Malden Girls' Business and Professional Club, Beebe Junior High School Hall, 8.

Boston School Committee: Meeting, Administration Building, 15 Beacon St., 7.

Dinner in honor of Mr. Hamilton Fish, Copley-Plaza Hotel, 6:30.

Boston Public Library: Fifth lecture in George Washington Bicentennial series, "George Washington and the Men of Boston," by Prof. Robert E. Rogers, of M. I. T., lecture hall, Boylston Street, 8. (Public invited).

Women's City Club of Boston: Lecture, "Some Illusions in Current Political Thought," by Sir Norman Angell, Steinert Hall, 162 Boylston Street, 7:45.

Field and Forest Club: Illustrated lecture, "George Washington as a Patron of the Theater and Architecture," by Mr. Frank Chouteau Brown, director of Dramatic League of America; followed by social hour and dancing; 3 Joy Street, 8.

West Roxbury Community: Meeting, Harbinger Club, talk by the Rev. Ernest M. Baker, home of Miss Betty Foster, 12 Rutledge Street, 7:45. Patriotic meeting, Parent-Teacher Association, R. G. Shaw School Hall, 8. Meeting, Legion Auxiliary, Legion Hall, 8:15.

Chamber of Commerce: Dinner meeting, talk by Mr. Charles R. Conquergood, vice-president Canada Printing Ink Company, Ltd., on "Color," main dining room, 6.

Music

Symphony Hall—Boston Symphony Orchestra, 8:15.

Theaters

Copley—"Young Woodley," 8:30.
Fine Arts—"Le Million." Continuous from 1 to 11.

Shubert—"The Barretts of Wimpole Street," 8:15.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Boston Museum of Fine Arts: French Rooms, Mrs. Sayward, 11.

Luncheon, Advertising Club, Hotel Statler, noon.

Jamaica Plain Tuesday Club: Meeting, current events talk by Mrs. Grace Morrison Poole, "History in the Making," Loring-Greenough House, 2:30.

Opening of two-day conference of New England dry leaders auspices National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, Hotel Statler, through Feb. 17.

Informal open house, for friends, Cooperative Workrooms, 36 Washington Street, 3 to 5.

Professional Women's Club: Reception and luncheon, in honor of well-known leaders in many fields, Hotel Statler, 12:30.

Copley-Plaza Hotel: Concert, Chromatic Club, foyer, 10:30. Meeting, United Daughters of the Confederacy, foyer, 2.

Bostonian Society: Meeting, address, "Washington and New England," by Mr. Park Pressey, council chamber, Old State House, 3.

Home Information Center: Discussion of "Reduction Problem—Family Income Reduced From $2300 a year to $1800 a Year—How to Do It," by Miss Agnes Donham, specialist in income management, 87 Beacon Street, 2:30.

Charlotte Cushman Club: Reception in honor of Miss Katharine Cornell; other stage stars in current productions to be present; 1 Marlborough Street, 4 to 6.

Boston Kiwanis Club: Meeting, address, "Shall We Give Up If We Find That Our Present Peace Machinery Is Not Fool Proof?" by Mr. Courtenay Crocker, Boston City Club, 12:15.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Open weekdays except Mondays, 9 to 4.30. Sundays 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries at 11 o'clock. Special exhibitions. Exhibition of the Ross collection; modern French paintings lent by Mr. John T. Spaulding; Daumier lithographs; selection of modern American prints: Dürer's Life of the Virgin and other German sixteenth century woodcuts; sixteenth century French drawings, engravings by and after Turner. Contemporary Japanese paintings.

Fogg Art Museum, corner Quincy Street and Broadway, Cambridge—Open weekdays, 9 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5; admission free. Book illustrations of the Fifteenth Century; loan exhibition of most important examples from all the great centers of book illustration. Through Feb. 29. Mayan objects, new acquisitions. Seventeenth and eighteenth century prints and drawings. Chinese paintings of the Ming and Ch'ing dynasties. From the Bruce collection. Renaissance sculpture and medals from the collection of the late Gustav Drefus of Paris; first American public showing, Feb. 15 to 20.

Germanic Museum, Harvard University—Loan exhibition of modern Hungarian paintings. Through Feb. 26.

Casson Galleries, 575 Boylston Street—Landscape and marine paintings by Ogden M. Pleissner and etchings by Philip Kappel.

Guild of Boston Artists, 162 Newbury Street—General exhibition by members, Feb. 15 to 27.

Boston Art Club, Dartmouth and Newbury Streets—Contemporary American paintings in oil. Through Feb. 20.

Goodspeed's Book Shop, 7 Ashburton Place—Etchings of the American desert by George Elbert Burr. Portraits of Washington. Through Feb. 29.

R. C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Forty-third annual show of Boston Society of Water Color Painters, Feb. 15-March 5.

Grace Horne Galleries, 446 Stuart Street—Water colors by Arthur Franklyn Musgrave. Through Feb. 21.

Copley Gallery, 103 Newbury Street—Drawings and sculpture by George Demetrios, Feb. 15-27.

Market for Exchange, 88 Broad Street—Exhibition of rare prints and old maps.

Scherwee Studio, 665 Boylston Street—Exhibition of American etchers.

Helman's Print Shop, 5A Park Street—Engraved portraits of Washington; original etchings by Livia Kadar.

Bookshop for Boys and Girls—Modern French posters. Through February.

Children's Art Center, 36 Rutland Street—Chinese exhibition.

Fine Arts Theater, Norway Street—Contemporary New England artists

St. Botolph Club—Loan exhibition of prints belonging to members.

WEATHER

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Mostly cloudy tonight and Tuesday, probably with snow Tuesday; warmer Tuesday; moderate northwest, shifting to north and easterly winds.

Massachusetts: Increasing cloudiness, probably followed by snow Tuesday and on coast late tonight; slowly rising temperature.

Maine: Fair tonight; Tuesday increasing cloudiness, with slowly rising temperature, probably followed by snow over southwest portions.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Partly cloudy tonight; Tuesday increasing cloudiness with slowly rising temperature, probably followed by snow.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Increasing cloudiness, probably followed by snow late tonight and Tuesday; rising temperature Tuesday.

Atlantic coast, north of Sandy Hook: Fresh north to northeast winds and weather becoming overcast, followed by snow over extreme south portion and over south portion Tuesday.

Weather Outlook for the Week: For the North and Middle Atlantic States: Snow over north and rain over south portions early part of week and again Friday or Saturday; normal temperatures early part of week, much colder Wednesday, slowly rising temperature beginning Friday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City	26	40	Montreal	6	18
Bismarck	-2	8	Nantucket	20	36
Boston	16	32	New Orleans	66	80
Buffalo	22	22	New York	26	42
Calgary	26	36	Norfolk, Va.	44	46
Charleston	58	64	North Platte	18	18
Chicago	28	28	Philadelphia	26	42
Cincinnati	32	36	Phoenix, Ariz.	46	56
Denver	32	32	Pittsburgh	22	38
Eastport, Me.	8	20	Portland, Me.	14	30
Hatteras	44	54	Raleigh	40	52
Honolulu, T.H. 7p.m.Feb.14	70	76	St. Louis	34	38
			St. Paul	8	8
Helena, Mont.	6	18	Salt Lake City	24	30
Huron, S. D.	14	14	San Francisco	42	58
Jacksonville	62	72	SantaFe, N.M.	30	46
Kansas City	28	32	Seattle	32	42
Key West	72	80	Tampa	64	64
Los Angeles	44	52	Washington	30	46
Memphis	42	44	Wichita, Kan.	32	34
Miami, Fla.	70	78	Williston, N.D.	-2	12

A—8 a. m. eastern standard time Feb. 15.
B—Maximum Feb. 14.

High Tides at Boston

Monday 5:38 p. m., Tuesday 5:55 a. m.
Height of tides 7.1 feet, 8.2 feet.

Light all vehicles at 5:45 p. m.

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Majestic..Fri. Apr. 1 Majestic..Fri. Apr. 22
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ACCRINGTON: 24 Blackburn Rd.
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BISHOP AUCKLAND: Newgate End
BLACKBURN: 29 King William St.
BOLTON: 64-66 Deansgate
BRADFORD: 26 Kirkgate; 8-10 Manchester Rd.
BRISTOL: 42 Castle St.
BURNLEY: Corner of Chancery St. & St. James St.
CAMBRIDGE: 32 Petty Cury
CARDIFF: 24 Queen St.; 139 Queen St.
CASTLEFORD: 21 Carlton St.
CHESTERFIELD: 16 Burlington St.
COVENTRY: 25-6 Smithford St.
DARLINGTON: 7 Prebend Row
DERBY: 14-16 St. Peter's St.
DONCASTER: 34 St. Sepulchregate; 14 St. Sepulchregate
DUBLIN: 50 Henry St.
DUNDEE: 40 Murraygate
EDINBURGH: 21 Princes St.; 39-41 South Bridge
EXETER: 73 High St.
FULHAM: 322-24 North Rd.
GLASGOW: 21-27 Argyle St.; 130 Sauchiehall St.
GREENOCK: 36-38 Hamilton St.
GRIMSBY: 6 Freeman St.
HALIFAX: 2-4 Commercial St.
HANLEY: 2 Piccadilly
HEREFORD: 3A St. Peter's St.
HUDDERSFIELD: 17 King St.; 45 New St.
IPSWICH: 35 Westgate St.
KEIGHLEY: 42-46 Low St.
LEEDS: 53-55 Vicar Lane; 155 Lower Briggate (Opp. Dysons, Jewellers)
LEICESTER: 1A Haymarket
LINCOLN: 274 High St.
LIVERPOOL: 13 Lord St.; 45 London Rd.; 53-59 Renshagh St.
MANCHESTER: 42-44 Oldham St.; 22-24 Oldham St.; 55 Market St. (immediately opposite Clarion Cafe)
MANSFIELD: 7 Leeming St.; 8 West Gate
NEWCASTLE: 30 Bigg Market (1st door from Grainger St.); 34 Blackett St.
NEWPORT: 19 High St.
NORTH SHIELDS: 5 Saville St.
NORTHAMPTON: 32 Gold St.
NOTTINGHAM: 30 Clumber St.; 8-9 Beastmarket Hill
OLDHAM: 107 Yorkshire St.; 66 Yorkshire St.
PLYMOUTH: 2-3 Union St.; 21 Old Town St.
PONTEFRACT: 7 Market Place
PORTSMOUTH: 187-9 Commercial Rd.
PRESTON: 24 Fishergate; 17 Friargate
READING: 84 Broad St.
ROCHDALE: 45 Yorkshire St.
ROTHERHAM: 19 High St.
SALFORD: Regent Hse., 250 Regent Rd.
SCUNTHORPE: 133 High St.
SHREWSBURY: 35 Pride Hill
SOUTH SHIELDS: 37½ King St.
SOUTHAMPTON: 26 East St. (Opp. Boots the Chemists)
ST. HELENS: 18 Ormskirk St.
STOCKPORT: 111 Princes St.
SUNDERLAND: 3-4 Fawcett St.; 48-9 High St., West
SWANSEA: 23 High St.; 3 Oxford St.
WAKEFIELD: 2-4 Jackson Arcade, Kirkgate
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OPIUM CONTROL SYSTEM BACKED BY CONFERENCE

Main Goal of Limitation to 'Needs' Awaits Steps of Minor Import

The following article, first of two articles on the Opium-Smoking Conference held at Bangkok, Siam, is by a well-known authority on the drug problem, who was in attendance at the conference.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BANGKOK, Siam—A new international agreement dealing specifically with the thorny problem of opium smoking in the Far East, and pledging the contracting parties to definite and uniform methods of handling some of its aspects, is the outcome of a conference here.

As a basis of its discussions the conference had before it an authoritative survey of present control and difficulties caused by illicit traffic. The League of Nations had sent to the Far East a commission of inquiry which in 1929 visited practically all the Far Eastern territories where opium is smoked. An acquaintance with the principal findings of the commission is essential for an understanding of the Bangkok conference's conclusions.

The main conclusion of this investigation was that the only effective way of suppressing opium smoking would be to limit the raw opium production to the world's "legitimate" needs. But realizing that this proposition—which would require such countries as China, Persia and Turkey to limit their poppy cultivation and control their exports of raw opium—was impracticable at present, the commission confined its recommendations to a series of practical measures which, being of a less radical nature, were likely to be more generally and immediately acceptable to the governments represented at the Bangkok conference.

China Not Represented

In the light of these suggestions the conference reviewed every aspect of the opium-smoking situation, which for centuries has been one of the scourges of the extreme Orient, and more especially of China. But China, which in the opinion of most experts holds the key to the whole problem, was conspicuously absent. The reply the Chinese Government made to the invitation extended by the Council of the League of Nations, which convened and prepared the conference, was that it regretted being unable to send a delegation.

Not only did all the other Governments directly or indirectly concerned in opium smoking—Great Britain, France, the Netherlands, Portugal, India and Siam—respond to the Council's rally, but their delegations were accompanied by experts closely connected with opium control in the colonies and territories for which they are responsible. Thus Burma, Straits Settlements, Federated Malay States, the Netherland Indies, French Indo-China, Hong Kong, Macao, Formosa and Kwantung Leased Territory were represented by authoritative spokesmen.

The United States sent an observer in the person of Mr. John K. Caldwell who for several years has been attending the Opium Advisory Committee meetings in Geneva. Philippine Islands had their own observer, Colonel Sweet of the Philippine Constabulary.

Traffic Firmly Rooted

Previous efforts to control and gradually to eradicate opium smoking—through the Hague Opium Convention of 1912 and the Geneva Opium Agreement of 1925—have failed to reach the desired goal mainly for two reasons. First, the appalling extent of the illicit traffic, which has become firmly rooted owing to the enormous profits to be gained therein, has made government control measures largely illusory. Second, governments have ben deriving considerable revenue from the control of opium smoking, and a serious decrease in this revenue or its entire disappearance would cause difficulty in balancing budgets.

Owing to the indefiniteness of the existing international obligations respecting opium control, methods in actual practice differ widely not only from one country to another, but within many of the countries concerned. The commission, therefore, urged the governments to work in close coöperation with each other, applying similar control systems and progressing simultaneously and concertedly in their suppression policies.

The commission's report revealed that most Far-Eastern countries have government opium monopolies. In some countries only licensed persons are allowed to smoke opium, in others they are rationed, but more often than not there are no restrictions on opium smoking except that smokers must buy their opium from the monopoly.

High Price Widens Smuggling

In order to curb the illicit traffic the commission suggested a complete reversal in the policy of artificially high prices hitherto followed by these opium monopolies for the purpose of making the drug a luxury. In the commission's opinion a drastic cut in the prices of government opium would remove the principal inducement to smuggling.

A comprehensive system of licensing and rationing of opium smokers would have to counterbalance the natural effects of reduced prices—increased individual consumption and the spreading of the habit to new addicts.

Under the system proposed by the commission, opium smoking should be permitted only to certified opium addicts. Smokers thus licensed would be entitled to purchase a daily ration corresponding to their minimum requirements as fixed by government physicians.

Government monopoly should, insisted the commission, cover the entire ground of opium, including retail shops owned and managed by the state.

Siamese System Approved

In this respect the commission recommended the system devised and partly applied by the Siamese Government. In Siam opium smoking is prohibited except on the premises of public smoking establishments, and no government opium may be removed from the shops. This method offers two great assets to the campaign against the illicit traffic. It simplifies the task of controlling and rationing individual consumption; and it permits the assumption that any opium found outside government smoking divans is held illicitly, no other evidence being required for prosecution.

The commission also recommended for general adoption the Siamese method of controlling dross, or the residue left in the pipes after the smoke. This substance, exceedingly harmful on account of its high morphine contents, is used by poor people either reprepared for smoking or mixed with tea.

In Siam no opium is delivered to a consumer unless he returns the dross produced from the opium obtained at his last purchase. In the government smoking divans the smokers are compelled to leave the dross in the pipe to be collected by government attendants. In this way the Siamese Government has, in the last few years, collected from 80 to 90 per cent of the dross produced in the country from government opium.

Soviets Emphasize Better Provisioning

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW—"Exterminator of Potatoes" is the sonorous but uncomplimentary title which a Soviet journalist bestowed on a coöperative store manager who is on trial for his sins of omission and commission in allowing large quantities of potatoes which were under his charge to spoil.

During 1929 and 1930, the first years of the Five-Year Plan, attention was concentrated on big spectacular building achievements and relatively little attention was paid to the incidental hardships of the population.

Now it is more clearly recognized that high labor productivity directly depends on adequate supply and provisioning of the workers, which in turn demands more attention to details, which might have been previously considered petty, and a drive against "exterminators of potatoes" in all fields of national supply.

CAPE-CAIRO PLAN DECLARED REMOTE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAPE TOWN, S. Af. — Thirty years' traveling round the world, as a special correspondent for a group of Scandinavian newspapers is the record of Mr. Holgr Rosenberg, who called at Cape Town at the conclusion of a lonely journey through Africa. One one occasion he walked from Burma through China to the Yangtze in 85 days, covering between 20 and 24 miles a day.

The object of this trip to Africa was to write articles showing how far the plan of Cecil Rhodes—to have direct communication by land between the Cape and Cairo—has progressed.

"In my opinion," says Mr. Rosenberg, "that plan of Cecil Rhodes is very far away, because there is no proper connection between the steamers, railways and various other means of transport of the many sections of the route. It has taken me nearly three months to get down from Cairo."

CO-OPERATION TAUGHT IN MEXICAN SCHOOL

Special from Monitor Bureau

GENEVA—A technical school for the teaching of industrial coöperation was recently established in Mexico, it is reported by the International Labor Office here. Its object is to train teachers in the methods of coöperation as well as officials of the public services who will be charged with the task of extending and developing coöperative societies in Mexico.

The definitely practical program of studies has been evolved with the special aim of favoring the application of coöperative methods of agriculture. It will include coöperative organization, management of coöperative societies, agrarian legislation and organization, covering systems of cultivation, returns, fertilizers, equipment and methods of work.

New Plan to Train Designers Urged

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—New methods in the training of designers for industrial art are needed, according to the Yorkshire Council for Further Education, which has been investigating the artistic needs of Yorkshire industries. The committee has been assisted by panels of business men in Leeds, Bradford and Sheffield.

The council is convinced that the fundamental selling quality of many of the products of British staple industries lies in attractive, original and enterprising design based on sound principles of form and color. It aims to induce industry to make the fullest possible use of the talent being cultivated in schools and colleges of art and to bring art schools and colleges to a fuller appreciation of the business man's difficulties.

The investigations of the business panels show that some modification in the present system of training designers is desirable if industry is to secure the services of men and women who are both trained in design and acquainted with the industrial processes in which their knowledge is to be applied.

The council believes that the proper course is to develop a system of training by which half the students' time is spent in the factory or workshop and half in the school or college.

GOLDFIELDS ACTIVE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PERTH, W. Aust.—Western Australia's total exports of minerals to date, irrespective of gold, amount to £7,213,377. Tin exports are valued at £1,603,239, copper £1,808,828, silver £644,756, lead and silver lead ore £1,007,909, pig lead £628,956, and bunker coal £1,375,081. The gold production is again increasing and activity is being displayed at Kalgoorlie, Boulder and Wiluna.

To 'Step On the Gas' Here You Click the Tongue

"THE NEW YORK BOAT'S IN." FRONT STREET, BERMUDA

Bermuda, Haven of the Bicycle And Horse, Takes to Railroading

Gasoline-Propelled Train Now Chugs Its Way Between Remote Parts of Island Where Once Only Horses Clop-Clopped—Automobiles Barred

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HAMILTON, Bermuda—With one leap, Bermuda, which skipped the automobile, has emerged into the railway era.

A 22-mile, gasoline-driven light railway has just been opened in this coral-founded British community, which has always banned motorcars. The social changes caused by the sudden revolution in transportation, are profound.

Seven hundred miles off the American mainland, this island territory is now experiencing in miniature much the same thing that happened to the far West in the United States and Canada when it was opened up by transcontinental carriers.

The two quaint English towns of Somerset and St. George, set down in semitropical background at either end of the island are now joined by a railway that goes screeching round sharp turns over the undulating territory. Hitherto these towns were connected only by horse-travel on highways, or by bicycles.

What the coming of the railway, little more than half a century ago, meant to thousands of communities through other parts of the world, the new light railway, imported wholesale from England, has meant to this snug island world bathed by the Gulf Stream. Hardly since Juan de Bermudez discovered the balmy archipelago in 1515 has such an important event transpired. With the opening of the new railway, the life of the 30,000-odd citizens, of whom about one-half are white, has been profoundly stirred.

Changes Already Evident

It is too soon to speculate on what the effect of the new and quicker transportation will be on the Negro drivers, in their careful blue serge suits and derby hats, who crack and twine their whips in the forward seat of double- and single-victorias on Front Street.

The completion of the railway occurred in December. Already important economic and social changes are evident. A police officer told the writer that he was preparing to make his first trip from Somerset to St. George, the length of the island apart, about a score of miles, in a dozen years. While there was only the carriage to take him over the coral bedded roads, he had postponed the long round-trip. With the new railway he could do it in a few hours.

Furthermore, the shopkeepers of Somerset say their Saturday night business is falling off, as the "dockyard crowd" goes to town—namely to Hamilton, center of the island—in the afternoon and shops and dines there. What the railway will bring in further changes is still uncertain.

The whole leisurely atmosphere of the 80's lingers in this colorful island. There are no filling stations, garages, gasoline advertisements. The open carriages give only a musical "ping-ping" of warning to pedestrians, and it is all that is needed. The bicyclists carry bells, and are required to "light up" at the sunset hour which is conspicuously announced on public notice boards. It is into this world that the Bermuda railway has intruded.

Governor Attends Opening

Formal opening of the western branch, 11 miles from No. 1 Shed, Front Street, Hamilton, to Somerset, took place with ceremonies in which Lieut.-Gen. Sir T. Astley Cubitt, and Lady Cubitt took part.

The more recent opening of the eastern link to St. George occurred in December, 1931. It was the culmination of events that had taken their stormy course in insular political annals for at least 10 years, and that really had its inception far earlier, when the ban on motorcars, which transformed life on the mainland, was imposed.

The first petition for a light railway went to the Legislature in 1921 and it was a toss-up whether it should not be omitted for a bus line. Opponents of the railway now complain that more motortrucks have been brought into the colony to construct the new utility than would have been required for the proposed bus service. At any rate, the railway bill was not passed till 1924 for so revolutionary a step required long debate, and it has taken another seven careful years to bring the 20-mile line to operation. The financial history of the venture, requiring various writings-off of capital, has not been a very happy subject for islanders. But, now at last the great project has been achieved. Under the act, the company must run six trains a day at a tuppence a mile, while on as many other trains a day as it cares to run, it may charge all the traffic will bear. The selected six are called "Parliamentary Statutory" trains, or "Statutory" for short, while others are "nonstatutory." The visitor soon learns to distinguish them by the considerable difference in fare.

Teaching Peace As Adventure Urged by Steed

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON — Peacemaking, in the opinion of Mr. Wickham Steed, is the greatest adventure, the biggest revolution, in which human beings ever have engaged.

Speaking to members of the Twentieth Annual Conference of Educational Associations here, he said that, in training young people in ways of peace, the adventure of peace presented by far the easiest and most popular course to follow. The thing was, he said, reasonable enough. The risks of peace, the dangers of it, were matters of certain appeal simply because the child turned naturally to risks and dangers, and definitely welcomed them.

To the young person, there was simply no appeal in a negative "nonwar" argument; nothing in the least attractive in the prospect of a heavy prosperous humanity produced by years spent in forgetting how to conduct matters of a combative nature. Young people wanted combats; they admired war heroes, and probably they were justified in their wants and admirations, he said.

To Mr. Steed, it appears contrary to reason, also, to expect children to be stirred by accounts of the horrors of war, or the cost, or the fear of it. The stir of peace would come, and come naturally, he declared, when everybody was persuaded that if his country violated the law which outlawed war, his country would have to face the active or passive hostility of every other country.

Once people assimilated the notion that neutrality was out of the question, they would begin to believe in the unlikelihood of war. And once they believed in the unlikelihood of war, they would have reached the first stage of the conception of a non-war world.

Mr. Steed believes that neutrality offers an impossible state of affairs. Nobody has any right to it, he says. Activity in peacemaking opens the way to adventure, and adventure opens the way along which the children of the world will follow peace.

URUGUAYAN STRIKE QUIETED

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay, Feb. 13 (AP)—The city was back to normal today after yesterday's partially successful general strike, called as a protest against the Government's anti-Communist campaign.

Washington's Advice Quoted In Support of Prohibition

Admonition to Hold Constitution 'Sacredly Obligatory' Until Changed, Noted by National Women's Democratic Law Enforcement League

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15—Quoting Washington's admonition in his farewell address to hold the Constitution as "sacredly obligatory" until lawfully changed, a law enforcement drive has been launched here by the National Women's Democratic Law Enforcement League to coincide with bicentennial celebrations.

Announcement of the drive was followed by a statement from Dr. F. Scott McBride, general superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League, that contrary to representations by wets the city of Washington presents an example of the success of prohibition.

"It is doubtful," Dr. McBride said today, "whether all the bootleg liquor handled in the city of Washington in the course of 12 months would have supplied the old-time Washington saloons for one Saturday night's trade in the old days."

In answer to publicity given by wets to the raiding of 1155 speakeasies by police during the last year as evidence of inefficiency of prohibition, the dry leader pointed out that no liquor at all was found in one-third of the speakeasies raided, and that many more consisted of "two-quart saloons with their stocks carried on the hip of an unwashed dispenser."

Dr. McBride doubted that the total 1931 supply of bootleg liquor in Washington would have been enough for a two-day supply if the license period ratio prevailed. The old-time saloon, he pointed out, had an unlimited supply, whereas the so-called speakeasy is often hard put to it to provide anything.

The dry Democratic women plan to erect a large, permanent signboard in the city of Washington to display the quotation from the farewell address for the benefit of thousands of visitors expected here during the bicentennial celebrations.

The quotation reads:

"The Constitution which at any time exists, until changed by the explicit and authentic act of the whole people, is sacredly obligatory upon all."

Another development along the prohibition front was a proposal yesterday for a joint council of wets and drys to consider means of improving existing conditions in regard to prohibition. It came yesterday from the pulpit of an active dry leader, the Rev. Dr. Russell J. Clinchey, pastor of the Mt. Pleasant Congregational Church, here.

Asserting he still believes in the goal sought by prohibition, "a sober nation," Dr. Clinchy considered it time to question whether this objective might not be attained more promptly by some other means than the existing laws.

To study this question carefully he prepared a conference "of the high-minded men and women of social conscience, who represent both sides of the prohibition controversy." As possible members he suggested Miss Jane Addams and Mr. Newton D. Baker.

LIBRARY MOVEMENT EXPANDS IN BELGIUM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRUSSELS—So enthusiastic was the welcome of the Brussels children to the launching of the "Joyous Hour" movement that the four children reading rooms and libraries recently established by this organization can no longer accommodate all the would-be readers, picture explorers and listeners to fairy tales.

A fifth library is therefore to be opened shortly, thanks to a gift of $1400 from a Brussels citizen. The "Joyous Hour" movement originated in France some ten years ago when the American Library in Paris helped in organizing children's libraries in the devastated areas of northern France, then in course of reconstruction.

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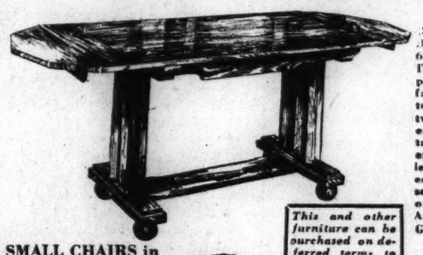
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SEVITZKY BACK FROM HIS TOUR THROUGH EUROPE

Boston Musician Guest Conductor of Several Symphony Orchestras

For all the ascetic labor that equipped him to do such a thing, it would be best to say quite promptly that the chief thought of Mr. Fabien Sevitzky regarding his recent six weeks of guest conducting of symphony orchestras in Paris, Berlin, Vienna and Warsaw is that he had a grand time, bearing in mind that a conscientious musician only has a grand time when he has done his best, producing a good job.

Mr. Sevtizky has returned to Boston to resume conducting the concert orchestra of the Metropolitan Theater in Boston.

Everyone knows that music is not having any too easy a time in Europe, though Mr. Sevitzky says it would surprise one to see how attendance at concerts is maintained, even though people must often go without things they need and perhaps are even a little cold as they sit listening to Beethoven and Brahms and Stravinsky and Ravel.

In Paris it gave Mr. Sevitzky a curious sort of joy that he had been right in picking Mr. Arthur Shepherd's "Lone Prairie" and Leo Sowerby's "Money Musk," for American composers on his program. A few American composers are readily recognized, if only by a composition or two, in Europe. George Gershwin, Deems Taylor, Edward MacDowell, Henry Eichheim, Copeland.

"And however did you come to choose 'Money Musk' as a thing to play in Paris?"

" 'Money Musk'? But I call that an 'American Bolero.' Think of it now and see if you don't see what I mean. A rustic dance, beautifully arranged, with a great cultivation of orchestration, a soft and pleasant effect, and characteristic of a phase of the country's life, eh? Yes, that is why I chose it, 'American Bolero,' hein?"

"And the 'Lone Prairie'?"

"Ah, but that is different, though American too. The sadness and desolation of the deserted landscape. That is the second movement of Shepherd's 'Horizons' symphony and the reeds and the brass combine so beautifully to make a picture European could think of and say 'So, that is what it is like in the west of the United States?' "

If one wanted to know, in a pedagogical way, why he chose to intersperse such things among Stravinsky and Ravel and Beethoven and Brahms, it is probable Mr. Sevitzky would say it was to vary programs that usually stick to music purely in the European style, with its artistic prejudices which are nourished purely by reason. But that is stiff language and had better be reserved for a musical journal.

RYAN GIVES DRIVERS ADVICE ON SKIDDING

To prevent skidding, equalize the brakes and drive carefully enough to prevent the excessive use of brakes, Mr. Morgan T. Ryan, Registrar of Motor Vehicles, cautioned in his weekly report today. Although driving conditions were unusually poor last week, only five motor fatalities were reported in the State, four less than in the preceding week and five less than in the corresponding period of a year ago.

Motorcar operators should know what to do when the car does skid, the Registrar asserted. For their information he cited three fundamental points to remember in such instances; remove the foot from the accelerator, remove the foot from the brake, turn the car in the direction the car is skidding. Do not place any pressure on the brakes until the car has straightened out and traction is regained, he added.

NEW AGENCY ENTERS NATIONAL AD FIELD

NEW YORK—Organization of the United States Advertising Corporation, with offices in New York, Chicago, Toledo, Ohio, Milwaukee, Wis., and Indianapolis, Ind., and associate offices in important market centers throughout the world, is announced today. Mr. Ward M. Canaday, president of the present United States Advertising Corporation of New York and Toledo, becomes executive head of the new company. Mr. Homer McKee of the Homer McKee Company, Inc., will be executive vice-president and Mr. George Enzinger of the Dyer-Enzinger Company of Chicago and Milwaukee, head of the Chicago division.

The new corporation will start operation immediately with more than 70 accounts of national advertisers and will rank as one of the largest and strongest agencies in the advertising field, it is said.

Machine Called Only Extension Of Personality

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LYNN, Mass., Feb. 15—Dislike of being part of the machine age is unwarranted, Dr. Lillian M. Gilbreth, consulting engineer and a member of the board of directors, National Girl Scouts, said in an address at the annual conference of the Metropolitan Division, Massachusetts Girl Scouts, which closed here yesterday.

Dr. Gilbreth addressed the Saturday evening session on "Efficiency in Service," and more than 1400 Girl Scouts and guests were present. The machine, Dr. Gilbreth said, is an extension of personality, and cited as an example Colonel Lindbergh's designation of himself and his airplane as "We."

Miss Helen Potter, State Director, Massachusetts Girl Scouts, addressed the closing sessions yesterday on "Service," which has been the general topic for discussion at the convention. Miss Potter said that the best type of service was inspired by love and wisdom. By thinking too much of one's self, she said, his best characteristics are lost.

The program, which was planned and conducted entirely by the Scouts, dealt with such varied phases of service as its history and growth, service from a national and international aspect and what service should mean to the Girl Scout. Through the world chalet in Geneva, Switz., which is frequented by Scouts of many nations, it was stated, is promoted the ideal of service and the desire of Scouts to do something for each other. While the fundamentals of Scouting and the watchword of the "daily good turn" prevail everywhere, troop organization, uniforms and pins vary in different countries, it was said.

Winter Sport Fans Fill Snow Trains

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LACONIA, N. H., Feb. 15—Proving that snow, when it can be reached, is still one of the greatest attractions for lovers of the outdoors, 1594 enthusiastic winter sports fans, in four trains of 11 cars each, came here to ski, to skate, to hike, and to slide yesterday on the second 1932 "Snow Train" of the Boston & Maine Railroad.

Although Laconia was the objective of the snow trains, they proceeded to Lakeport, where they remained all day on sidings, heated and open for those who wished to read or rest. The hills of the Laconia Country Club were most sought by the skiers, while the snowshoers took to the woods surrounding the club. Skaters found perfect skating conditions in two public rinks, while some hikers found the climb to a near-by mountain a good test of their abilities.

Mr. H. L. Baldwin, publicity manager, announced just before the trains began to leave at five-minute intervals for Boston, that next week's "Snow Train" would be run to Wilton, N. H., weather conditions permitting. On Monday, Washington's anniversary, another special train will be run to North Conway, N. H., and the Cathedral Woods.

SCHOOL FUND CONTROL GETS ADVERSE VOTE

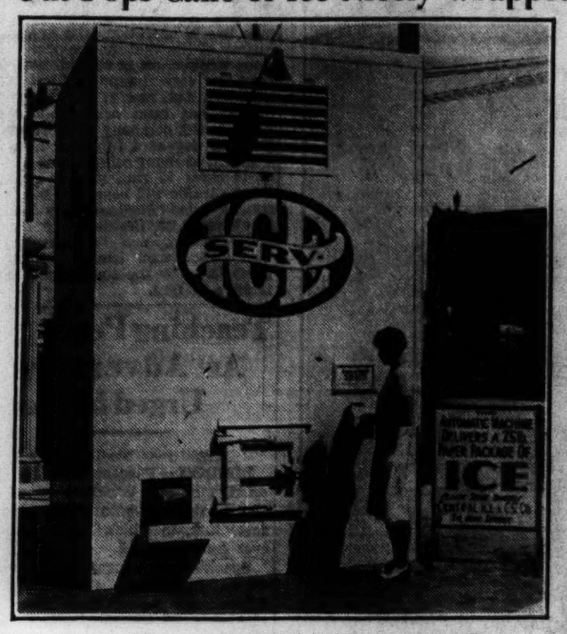
The legislative committee on municipal finance today voted to report "leave to withdraw" on the petition of the Mayors' Club of Massachusetts that city governments control school expenditures.

There are no dissenters on the adverse report. Representative Edward J. Kelley of Worcester was placed in charge of the report.

ARGENTINA'S EXPORTS

BUENOS AIRES, Arg., Feb. 15 (By A. P.)—Argentina's exports in January totaled 50,714,000 gold pesos ($29,414,120 at present exchange rates), compared to 54,975,000 pesos ($31,885,500 for the same month in 1931, although the volume of trade was 1,445,000 tons compared to only 1,380,000 tons last year.

Drop Nickels in Los Angeles Machine, Out Pops Cake of Ice Nicely Wrapped



AUTOMATIC CHEST SERVES 25-POUND ICE CUBES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES — Twenty-four hours of work a day, and a cold job at that, is the duty imposed upon a mechanical ice-man invented here by an ice dealer, who wished to add greater convenience in distributing one of the necessities of housekeeping.

No longer, therefore, need the busy housewife stop in the middle of an afternoon away from the kitchen to wonder whether or not Mary has left the back-porch door unlatched for the ice-man. For if she hasn't—goodness, no ice for lemonade!

With this new machine on duty day and night, all that is necessary to obtain a 25-pound cake of ice is to insert the required coins in a slot that is provided. The ice is soon delivered, neatly wrapped in waxed brown paper.

The machine is really a large refrigeration unit, about eight feet square and 12 feet high, in which 200 cakes of ice are stored in six spiral chutes. The temperature is maintained below the freezing point automatically, and the ice is never touched by hooks or hands. Provided that the supply of electricity is maintained, the ice could be kept in perfect condition inside the self-service device for several years, says Mr. Maxwell Ziegler, the inventor.

Without any attention whatsoever, the ice machine lights itself as soon as darkness falls and turns off its lights with the appearance of the dawn.

Not a prong in the crown of the family ice-man, monarch of the back porch, is threatened by his invention, Mr. Ziegler says. The machine is helping to popularize ice by making it more conveniently obtained, and is thus adding to the ice-man's business. Several pieces of equipment have been successfully operated for several months, and a large number are being constructed in preparation for the summer months.

Boston Reforms Urged by G. G. A.

Greater executive ability and the reorganization of municipal finances are cited as administrative needs in the government of Boston in the current issue of City Affairs, published by the Good Government Association.

The article credits Mayor Curley's unemployment relief activities but on the whole concludes that the administration in 1931 was disappointing. It contends that the tax rate for the last two years has been proportionately higher than in any other city with a population of more than 500,000. The city's industrial and publicity bureau was found to have "done little to justify its existence."

The traffic problem was not solved, nor capably approached last year, the Good Government Association believes. It criticized Mayor Curley's refusal to disclose to the public in January the financial condition of the city, as well as numerous cases of alleged extravagance in spending money for municipal development projects.

OIL COMPANY FILES SUIT FOR $75,000,000

NEW YORK, Feb. 15 (AP)—A summons was filed in federal court Saturday in a suit for $75,000,000, brought under the Sherman Anti-Trust Law by the Missouri-Kansas Pipeline Company.

The action is brought against Mr. Henry L. Doherty, individually, and trading as Henry L. Doherty & Co., the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, North American Light & Power Company, Mr. Christy Payne, a director of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, and Mr. Louis E. Fischer, vice-president and one of the directors of the North American Light & Power Company.

STATES IN WEST FIRM IN FAVOR OF BIMETALLISM

Son of Bryan Declares Silver Must Take Place With Gold

DENVER, Colo., Feb. 15 (AP)—Representatives from 10 states raised the old cry of bimetallism at the opening today of the Western States Silver Conference.

Among the leaders was Mr. William Jennings Bryan Jr., Los Angeles attorney and son of "the Commoner," whose fight for silver as legendary.

Charging that gold has proved a failure as the basis for the world's transactions, Mr. Bryan pointed out that nine-tenths of all the world's governments are without a gold standard and cannot obtain gold for circulation or as a basis for currency issues.

"A few years ago," Mr. Bryan said, "it was almost blasphemy to question the wisdom of the gold standard, and to suggest that there was not enough gold to meet the world's monetary needs was considered sacrilege by the financial rulers who have brought the world to its present state of financial chaos."

Mr. Bryan declared that "unless silver is again made to do duty as primary money, by the side of gold, there is no relief from falling prices, unemployment, bankruptcy, suffering and misery for the unnumbered millions of the world."

He decried the lack of constructive leadership and scored the activities of the present administration for its "reluctance to consider the problem" on its true basis as a world crisis.

Estimates represented were Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Montana, Wyoming, Idaho, Oregon, Utah, Nebraska and California.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15 (AP)—A group of western and southern Senators agreed Saturday to accept the invitation of members of the French Parliament for the formation of an informal interparliamentary association to study legislation to restore the purchasing power of silver money.

DEBT CANCELLATION ADVOCATED IN FORUM

"Cancellation of war debts would be a big step toward world prosperity," Mrs. Sinclair Lewis said in speaking on "The Outlook for Germany" at the Old South Forum yesterday afternoon. As Dorothy Thompson, Mrs. Lewis has been a newspaper correspondent in Germany and elsewhere in Europe.

"Germany has already paid, according to American figures, $9,500,000,000," she said, "and Germans believe they have paid enough. They say the reparations can never be paid and look on them as tribute. In the interests of world prosperity, tariff wars and expensive armament races must go. Not only for Germany, but for all the world, prosperity lies in greater international economic cooperation."

UNITED STATES LINER TO COST $10,000,000

Plans are being made to enter the new $10,000,000 liner Manhattan of the United States Lines, in the New York-Channel Ports-Hamburg service, this coming summer. The building of the vessel is progressing rapidly, it is announced at the local office, and it is now three-fourths completed.

Launched at Camden, N. J., on Dec. 5, the Manhattan is now being fitted out at the special berth in the yards of the New York Shipbuilding Company at Camden, more than 1800 workmen being employed. Construction of the sister ship of the Manhattan, as yet unnamed, is up to schedule, with 87 per cent of the total steel erected.

DIVIDEND CHANGES

Unfavorable dividend changes this week totaled 51 against 48 in the preceding week, according to a compilation by Standard Statistics. Favorable changes numbered three against 13 in the preceding week.

PROPORTIONAL VOTING SYSTEM IN CITIES URGED

Prof. Johnson Outlines Plan Used in Several Municipalities

Heralded as the friend of minorities and with the goal of securing a true democracy in American city politics, a proportional representation system of voting was advocated by Prof. Lewis J. Johnson of the Harvard Engineer School, in the Old Cambridge Baptist Church last night.

This system of voting is being used in several important cities in the United States, notably Hamilton and Cincinnati, Ohio. In Europe, Professor Johnson said, the only countries not using it in some form or measure are France, Great Britain and Soviet Russia.

The system adopts the ward and precinct organization plan of the major political parties, with this important exception: all its workers are volunteers without promise or hope of reward by way of "jobs" or favors for their efforts. Nominations to the city council, which may consist of nine members having the power to choose a city manager, mayor, and vice-mayor, are made by the City Charter Committee, a group of independent citizens. The voter marks candidates 1, 2, 3, etc., in the order of his choice. He may vote for as many as he desires. His ballot counts initially for his first choice only.

"If the candidate to whom he gives his first choice has more first choice ballots than are necessary for election," Professor Johnson explained, "the surplus ballots are transferred to the second choices marked taken in order.

"After all surplus ballots are transferred, the lowest candidates are eliminated in order and their ballots transferred to the first following choice on each ballot, unless that candidate is already elected or eliminated, in which case the ballot goes to the next choice. This goes on until the required number of candidates have their quota of ballots.

"Cincinnati has had three elections since adopting this system, and the administration of its successful candidates has brought the city government to the point where many municipal experts point to it as the 'best governed city in the United States.' It does away with the primary elections and recognizes that those elected ought to know more than those electing them, at least concerning the affairs of the community. Each considerable group is represented, rather than accepting by force candidates chosen by a political machine.

"Rather than obeying to the letter the policy of our ancestors which said to keep out the bad representatives, the policy here is to put in some good ones and the bad ones will have to get out eventually. The effect on the voter is the production of a sense of ease and peace, with confidence in the government, for instead of feeling his vote does not count, he can look over the list of elected councilors and feel that there are at least a half dozen or more for whom he voted."

Election Outrage In Leitrim Adds To Irish Strife

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Feb. 15—On the eve of the polls, excitement has been enhanced by an outrage in the County of Leitrim, where Patrick Reynolds, outgoing government Deputy for Sligo, and a detective accompanying him, were fatally shot while out with an election canvassing party.

There had been previous history to this case, both victims having been defense witnesses at an inquest at which charges were made against civic guards of ill-treating a prominent republican who subsequently passed on.

Concerning the outcome of the election no landslide either way is expected. President Cosgrave undoubtedly has the great mass of the older electors behind him. In the other hand Mr. Eamonn de Valera's election campaign has been so well staged that possibility of Fianna Fail's emergence for first time as the largest party in the State, although not necessarily on that account with a majority in the Dail, is being quite seriously discussed.

Labor's hopes of holding the balance thus runs high and there is talk of this group's putting Fianna Fail into office under control.

MEXICO LIFTS CENSORSHIP

MEXICO CITY, Feb. 13 (AP)—Western Union officials last night announced that government censorship, established in their cable office two weeks ago, had been lifted on all ordinary commercial messages.

World's Greatest Capitalist Found In Soviet Régime

Since it owns everything in Russia the Soviet Government is the greatest capitalist in the world, said Mr. Maurice Hindus, author of books on Russia, in his talk on "And Russia Marches On" at Ford Hall Forum last evening.

"The chief Russian interest just now," he said, "is to build. There are 160,000,000 Russians concentrating on that one thing. All Russia is building new factories, new houses, whole new communities. Also there is a vigorous campaign to clean up and paint up existing structures and cities.

"Some recent changes have altered the whole atmosphere. In the last few months the fear of war has disappeared. Ever since the revolution the Russians have feared an attack by the capitalistic powers. Under present conditions they no longer do.

"Further, the Gay-Pay-Oo, the Russian secret police, has been cleaned up. Formerly they concentrated on searching out political heretics. Now they are subordinating politics to economics. The second Five-Year Plan will pay dividends to the people for the hard conditions and hard work of the first Five-Year Plan. It will bring them comforts and luxuries. It will make Russia more livable."

FOREST SERVICE TO USE RADIO

Special from Monitor Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO—Portable radiocasting and receiving sets have been perfected by the United States forest service. A 60-pound set has been perfected that will radiocast the voice for 10 miles and send code messages 20 miles, and a 10-pound set that will send code messages 20 miles.

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THE HOME FORUM

A Day at Copan

AS SOON as I saw his face, I knew that I had reached my destination. Hitherto the trail had led through villages where the Indians were dark-skinned and thin-faced, like the Toltecs in the sculptures of Chichen Itza in Yucatan; where the hillsides were broad fields of maize, patched with the dark green of alligator pear trees. That morning things had begun to change. I had breakfasted at the *hacienda* of Jaral, which had been built of stone blocks left in the quarries by the Indians, as though their work had been interrupted. In the hilly desert of Santa Rita where magpie jays screamed in the scrubby thorn trees, I noticed flakes of obsidian gleaming like black glass in the trail, and I knew that I was approaching a Maya settlement. Then the track dropped to a level valley and widened into a road, which was paved with white stone blocks and bordered with white stone walls; and from road and wall sculptured faces stared up at me, the broad faces, sloping foreheads and short chins of the Maya.

It was Sunday, so the primitive wooden ploughs lay idle in the wide, dusty fields, and only two boys were to be seen, moving about in their thin, white clothes, whirling slings and driving away the flocks of grackies that searched for the newly sown corn. A stone whirred past me, and a face looked through a bush which saddled the wall, a dark face with sloping forehead, low, hooked nose and short chin, the face of the Maya who built Copan two thousand years ago. But, when I questioned him, I found that he was of Guatemala. Yes, the ancient city lay there by the river, and men said that it held many pretty things such as painted stones; but he had never been to see, for he had been here only a year. He gestured across a field, studded with patches of bush from which projected corners of white stone wall.

The underbrush, which hid the old city, was laced with little paths from monument to monument. Most of these standing stones I found disappointing, the faces being ancient work with wide, staring eyes. Then unexpectedly the city mound stood before me, roofed with a low canopy of green leaves and stretching away on either hand and losing itself in the green, a great mound cased in steps of squared stone. Where the lowest step lost itself in the earth lay a litter of blocks carved on one side in bas-relief. One pile had been neatly arranged in line where some professor had been piecing together the inscription.

* * *

All that day I rambled about the city. Learned men have given years to the study of its art and inscriptions. I had only hours to spare and a minute fund of knowledge to support me; but it was beauty as much as understanding that I sought, and that I found. It was a disappointment that the ruin should have been covered with bush, so that I could not see it as a whole; but there was enough and to spare of beauty in what I found, even though I missed many of the monuments which I had known from pictures.

High on the stone hill there is an underground chamber where two separate mounds meet; and from in front of this a passage pierced the mound, a perfect example of a vault with the flat topped Maya arch. Such arches were used at Mycenæ a thousand years before these, such arches are used by the slate workers of the Lake District today; and the Maya loved their arch, as medieval builders loved their own, and introduced it everywhere for beauty's sake. At the far end of the low passage was a block of light, so I crawled through, and my head came out suddenly in the full blaze of the sun. Beneath me the wall dropped sixty feet sheer to a talus of fallen stone at the river's edge, where the talking water flashed and danced, and two little Indian boys were playing on the opposite bank.

Lying there, I marveled at the energy of the people who had built this hill of stone with tools of glass and no transport but their backs. Where had they developed this energy? It is not the men of the fat lands who build civilizations. The desert of Arabia and the cold mountains of Scandinavia have fathered half the peoples who have risen to fame in European history. The dark skins of the Aztec types show that they came recently from the deserts; the short, high-instepped feet of the Maya of the sculptures suggest that they came from the mountains of the north, where it needed great energy to wring a livelihood from a stony soil. Here in these fertile lands, this energy went begging and built great cities, and these marvels of art and labor.

The most impressive piece of sculpture that I saw was in a small stone chamber crowning a mound, a tangle of creeping bushes and fallen stone. I stepped into the doorway and across a long, narrow room of white stone was another doorway, flanked on either side by a great, crouching figure of an Indian whose headdress of feathers and bowed shoulders supported the roof buttresslike.

In those days this hill must have been a mixture of palace, cathedral and government office, the center of the life of a flourishing tribe. The labor of tens of thousands must have gone to the building of these pyramids and the massive temples they supported. How were such multitudes fed over the three hundred years that the city lasted, from the first inscription to the last? The fierce sun and heavy rain waste the soil in these climates very swiftly, so that no culture based on corn, as the Maya was, can long cultivate the same area. In the three hundred years since the Spaniards came, the rich valley of La Paz has had three successive capitals, and two of these have now returned to the jungle, so that wild fig trees clamber over their roofless churches.

Once, in the middle period of their occupation of this valley, the Maya moved their city a mile to its present site; but that must have been from ambition rather than the need of new land, for to support such a population hundreds of square miles would be necessary. In the dry season, the empire of Copan must have seemed to an observer far above a fairy ring of smoke eating into the surrounding forests and leaving in the center an ever-widening ring of desert; and, when the great work had ceased, the men must have trotted in from a hundred miles around on their yearly pilgrimage, to labor on the city and to exchange for its cloth and painted pottery their wares, obsidian from Intibucá, ochre from Santa Cruz, corn from Ulúa. This valley must have been a marvelous sight at the solstice, the treeless plain swarming with little brown men in loin-cloths, with nobles in high feather headdresses, and the newcomers streaming in by every trail at their short trot, their huge burdens piled high on their shoulders.

* * *

I got up to go. The sun was now slanting down toward the hills, and the breeze which had blown like a hot breath over the plowed land, fanned my damp face coolly. The air was full of beautiful, tiny mosquitoes with azure blue heads. I climbed down the steep steps. At the bottom was a standing monument of the last and greatest period of sculpture. It stood about three yards high and was a yard through and four-sided. On three sides were the beautiful, intricate hieroglyphs of the Maya, and on the fourth side was the figure of a man, his face in full relief. On the side of the pyramid was carved a grotesque beast above a date and an inscription. The very intricacy of the work tells its story. It is like late Flemish painting with its turmoil of drapery; it is like modern English novels with their complicated characterization. This people has substituted skill for realism. The empire has become a gigantic bubble, its strength all on the outside. It could hold together only so long as the colonists loved the city better than themselves, so long as the energy which had built it was available to keep it up. The city depended upon its tourist trade and its manufactures. Perhaps the corn crop failed; perhaps there was a mutiny and none came to buy and sell. Certainly the bubble was pricked, and the empire collapsed into unrelated tribes, and the great tide of the Maya rolled back toward the north from which it had flowed. But the beauty of the great city remains. And to our eyes the last flower of their art, so like in its intricacy to our own greatest art of literature, is by far the most beautiful.

I came out into the open where the sun's rays slanted along the flat fields The Indian boy was still there, and I saw his sleeve whirl as he swung his sling. A cloud of black grackies flew on a few yards, stopping to stretch and squeak raucously like unoiled wheelbarrows. The boy began to sing; the words came faintly to my ears, and I recognized them as a Spanish song which was agitating the gramophones that year. No, he could not tell me why his city fell. But I went my way thoughtful.

J. S. ERSKINE.

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CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY

We Come Into Sorrento

Early in the afternoon we came into Sorrento. The harbour is a very small one, made by a single breakwater that curves out from the shore. There is space at the foot of the cliffs for a single row of houses, and for the fishing boats that are pulled up on the beach; up above, the hotels and the villas are built on the very edge of the wall that rises from the chimney-pots. . . .

In the distance, Naples was a low cloud of purple; the sea was blue—that Mediterranean blue, which you can almost never see without a catch in your breath, a gasp of incredulity that anything on earth can be so lovely; Vesuvius, posing theatrically, stood at the head of the bay with the level sunlight shining golden on its plume of smoke.

Behind the hotel there is a garden; lichen-spotted statues and banks of blazing flowers and wistaria dropping from the pergola overhead; at the end of the long path, an iron gate leads out into the street. . . . At the end of the street there is a place where the road crosses a ravine on a high bridge, and from there we could see the sun going down behind Ischia, radiating in flaming bands from the very top of the purple hills. Behind us the tower of the church stuck up into the light.

As we were returning, we saw a shop filled with toy boats. There was a pleasant old man who had long ago left the actual sea, but now expressed his continued friendship for it by making these little ships; we bought one each and sailed them in the harbour when we came back, though it was nearly dark.

After dinner we brought the phonograph up on deck. Naples was a glittering band of light that just showed over the curve of the dark water, but the power-house had failed Sorrento, and the whole town, save for a candle in an occasional window, was in darkness. Some men were fishing along the breakwater, and their light shone down on the clean, sandy bottom and the shadowy, darting fishes. There was not the faintest lap or ripple of water anywhere; the sky was breathless. We lighted matches and held them up, and the flames stood steady and unwavering.—ARTHUR STURGES HILDEBRAND, in "Blue Water."

Reproduced by Permission of the Artist

Hingham (England): From a Water-Color Drawing by Russell Reeve

THE countryside around Hingham is typical of the miniature patchwork which carpets England. In late August it is a scheme of green and gold checks, interspersed with irregular patches of glowing purple where the heather blooms. Once the narrow roads were the golden brown of Norfolk's sandy soil, now they are the blue-lilac of metaled ways winding through the county. The hedgerows of hawthorn and bramble are low and neatly clipped, the woods are tall and stately. Coveys of partridge feed in the turnip fields, and rabbits nibble outside their burrows. The black and white Friesians, red polls and roan cattle grazing in the meadows at Earlham add touches of gay color to the landscape. At the village of Kimberley, there are some perfect specimens of thatched cottages and more are to be seen at Barford as one approaches Hingham.

A tower windmill marks the outskirts of Hingham, while the fine old tower of the Parish Church of St. Andrew looms high above the tree tops. In the center of this quiet market town, a piece of rock from Massachusetts has been placed as a mark of accord between this mother town and the newer Hinghams across the Atlantic. A tablet beneath a portrait bust bears this inscription:

"In this parish for many generations lived the Lincolns, ancestors of the American, Abraham Lincoln. To him greatest of that lineage many citizens of the United States have erected this memorial in the hope that for all ages between that land and this land and all lands, there may be malice toward none with charity for all."

The church is one of the finest "decorated" churches in East Anglia. Much of its ornamentation, including a stair turret and beautiful cresting, was destroyed during the Reformation. A description of one of the offenders, and the incident which led to the origin of Hingham, Massachusetts, is recorded in a letter written by a certain John Watson, which Francis Blomefield cites in his "History of Norfolk." Referring to the Rev. Robert Peck, Rector of the church in 1636, he says: "He was a man of very violent schismatic spirit. He pulled down the rails, and leveled the altar and whole chancel a foot below the Church, as it remains to this day, but being prosecuted for it by Bishop Wren, he fled the kingdom, and went over into New England, with many of his parishioners, who sold their estates for half their value, and conveyed all their effects to that new plantation, erected a town and colony, by the name of Hingham where many of their posterity are still remaining, he promised never to desert them, but hearing that Bishops were deposed, he left them all to shift for themselves, and came back to Hingham in the year 1646 . . ."

The sketch shows a view of the gray flint church tower and quaint gabled and half-timbered cottages (some of which are built with ancient bricks of clay puddle and straw) whose warm ochre, pink and sienna coloring, softly harmonize with the verdure of the village green.

Early Tudor Tales

Throughout the first half of the sixteenth century the mass of prose fiction which issued from the Press consisted almost exclusively of English versions of old medieval favourites—in prose for the widening circle of readers, in verse to be sung as ballads to audiences still inaccessible to printers. During the next fifty years stories of a different type passed into circulation. The great majority of them were translated, either directly, or through French versions, from the originals in Greek, Latin, French, Spanish, German and, above all, Italian. A few were more original in character. They were the imitations, the adaptations, or the inventions of native writers, experimenting in the process of nationalising foreign models. In them may be dimly traced the lines on which English novels ultimately developed.

As a stage in the growth of the novel, or historical romance, the interest of the sixteenth century lies rather in experiment than in achievement. In training the English tongue to literary expression, translators and writers of prose fiction helped to accomplish much. It is not only that they enriched the vocabulary by preserving vernacular idioms, words and phrases. The resources and suppleness of English prose owed something to Malory's direct simplicity, or Caxton's business-like workmanship, to the colour, richness and archaic charm of Lord Berners, to Lyly's ornate mannerisms, to Greene's fluent ease, to the racy vigour of Thomas Nashe.

In other directions little progress was made. It was through the spoken word that literature became national. For one reader there were fifty spectators. Novelists were overwhelmed by the triumph of the dramatists. They had not yet divined the secret of competing with scenic representations. Dimly conscious that the multiplication of readers was creating new needs, and that poetry, tragedy, and comedy, did not exhaust the literary means of representing the truths of thought and feeling, observation and experience, they were vaguely searching for a new form of imitative and interpretative art. But the scope and structure of that form were as yet concealed from their eyes.

Unlike the poets and dramatists, novelists had no models or standards transmitted to them from the golden ages of Greece and Rome. They were adrift on an uncharted sea, without beacons to guide their voyage of discovery. Beyond the pale of criticism, bound by no rules of prosody, disciplined by no unities, they were literary outlaws relegated to the liberties of Alsatia. If freedom for the time proved fatal, they eventually found in it their salvation. But for nearly two hundred years, bewildered by its own lawlessness, prose fiction remained in search of itself, groping its way blindfold, more often off than on the true road, towards the definite and assured position into which, in the eighteenth century, it seemed suddenly to leap.—From "The Light Reading of our Ancestors," by LORD ERNLE.

The Locomotive Speaks

See where beauty lays her hand
On yonder low and straggling patch
Of frozen waste which seeks to band
These roaring, shining rails that stretch

Their pathway through the city's moil.
See where she touches tenderly
To strange chromatics, ocher soil,
And red of brick piled tumblingly

With weird, gray white cement; where blue
Of toning shadow dullsome shows
Or poignant black gleams softly through
Swift little gaps where magic grows.

LILLIAN F. PARKER.

Segítség Minden Helyzetben

Az ez oldalon angol nyelven megjelenő Krisztusi Tudományi (Christian Science) cikk fordítása.

A KRISZTUSI TUDOMÁNY követői jól tudják, hogy annak a gyakorlása, amit ők Kereszténység alatt értenek, meggazdagítja ez életbeni tapasztalatokat; erre szeretnek gyakran gondolni és másoknak figyelmét erre alkalomadtán felhívni. Nincsen abban semmi nyoma egy olyan hitnek, amely távol lenne az emberiség praktikus ügyeitől, vagy amelynek jogosultságát csak egy jövendő életben lehetne megiátni. A Krisztusi Tudomány értékéről mostani bizonyítékot ad.

Jézus idejében és a következő kéthárom évszázad alatt a Kereszténység a test betegségeinek gyógyításával vont magára figyelmet; és ez most igy van a Krisztusi Tudománynyal (Christian Science). De ezen kívül nincs az emberi életnek egyetlen olyan oldala sem, melyet a Krisztusi Tudomány gyógyító hatása nem érhet el, amint ezen Tudománynak megértése azon állapotokat vêle összefüggésbe hozza. Illusztrációt bármely irányban találhatunk. Ha például egy iparban rossz állapotok uralkodnak, mint nagymértékbeni évszaki munkátlanság, az ipar munkásaira és tulajdonosaira egyformán háruló szokásos káros következményekkel, a Krisztusi Tudomány meg tudja nyitni az utat az ilyen állapotok megjavítására. Igaz, hogy az ilyen állapotot gyakran olyanok is, akik a Krisztusi Tudománynak nem követői, meg tudják javítani. De bárhol is találunk igazi javulást, ott, ha szerény mértékben is, de ázon szellemi magatartásnak kifejezését találjuk, amely a Krisztusi Tudományban jellemzővé válik; mert ezen Tudomány tanulmányozása alatt az emberi gondolkozás határozottan megtisztul és megerősödik mikor rájön arra, hogy az isteni Alapelven alapszik.

A Krisztusi Tudomány követője, ha helyesen gondolkozik, nincsen arra csábítva, hogy a fentebb leírt állapotot természetesnek és, ezért, megváltoztathatatlannak fogadja el. Az ilyen állapotot, mert szenvedést okoz, törvénytelennek, az Isten, az isteni Alapelv természetével ellentétesnek ismeri fel. A Krisztusi Tudomány követői gyakran tapasztalják, hogy azon tudásuk, amellyel az Alapelvet mint tökéletes, intelligens, és örökké jelenlévő Szeretetet ismerik, és arra szentelt törekvésük, hogy az Alapelvnek szabályai szerint való hasznavehetőségét bebizonyíthassák, őket képessé teszik arra, hogy az ilyen állapotokat, amennyiben esetleg rájuk vonatkoznak, enyhíteni és megszüntetni tudják. És azt állítják, hogy nincs ebben kivétel. A Krisztusi Tudományban való jártasságuk és az avval való tapasztalataik meggyőzték őket arról, hogy nemcsak a személyi, vagy más ügyek bizonyos fajtáiban, hanem minden dologban és ép ilyen praktikus módon Isten, amint a Zsoltáros mondja, „igen bizonyos segítség a nyomorúságban."

Ezért tehát nem csoda, hogy a Krisztusi Tudomány mozgalmának története magába foglal sok üzletembert, akik jobb üzletemberek lettek, művészeket, akik jobb művészek lettek, mindenféle munkást, akik jobb munkások lettek, mindenféle embert, akik ezen Tudomány megértése útján boldogabb és hasznosabb emberek lettek. Az pedig tény, hogy a Krisztusi Tudomány gyógyít betegséget, amely állapot az emberiséget munkásságában túlgyakran akadályozza.

Mindenkinek joga van arra, hogy a Krisztusi Tudomány tanításait teljes egészében saját magára vonatkozónak tartsa. A Krisztusi Tudomány tankönyve, Mary Baker Eddynek „Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures"-e (Tudomány és Egészség a Szentírás Kulcsával) könnyen érthetően tanitja hogy bárki is hogyan használhatja. Talán azon suggestióról van szó, hogy átöröklés, hiányos nevelés, a mult egy tévedése, korlátolt környezet, aggkor, betegség, vagy valami egyébb körülmény elzárt minket azon bőséges élet, melyről Jézus beszélt, mostani élvezésének bármily lehetőségétől. De a Krisztusi Tudomány megmutatja minden ilyen állapot enyhítésének és megszüntetésének egyszerű módját. Azok, akik bármily foglalatosságban is magasabb foku ügyességre tettek szert, nem fogják azt elvárni, hogy a Krisztusi Tudomány bebizonyításában alázatosság és teljes szívből jövő állhatatos törekedés nélkül jártasságot szerezhessenek. De bárki, aki a Krisztusi Tudományhoz fordul, szerezhet eleget ezen tulajdonságokból, hogy minden szükségét bármikor kielégíthessék.

Nagyon régen Ézsaiás próféta látott ilyesmit és ezt írta: „Oh mindnyájan, kik szomjúhoztok, jertek e vizekre, . . . Hajtsátok ide füleiteket és jertek hozzám: . . . és szerzek veletek örök szövetséget, Dávid iránt való változhatatlan kegyelmességem szerint." És Mrs. Eddy, a Krisztusi Tudomány szeretett Felfedezője és Alapítója ezt írta Science and Healthben (12, 13-ik oldal): „Az isteni Tudományban, ahol az imádságok gondolkozásból állnak, mindenki használ veheti Istennek, aki igen bizonyos segítség a nyomorúságban.' A Szeretet részrehajlatlan és általános alkalmazásában és adományaiban. A Szeretet bőséges forrás, amely azt kiáltja, ‚Oh mindnyájan, akik szomjúhoztok, jertek e vizekre.'"

Parisian Loaves

How beautiful and good to look upon is the bread of the Gay City. We may pass the fancy varieties as of little account and look no farther than the daily bread of the multitude, the long loaves, which, piled on the shelves of bakers' shops, carried in long baskets, borne in sheaf-like bundles beneath the arm, handled, indeed, like sticks that might be gathered in the street, breaking everywhere into view and everywhere abounding, seem to strike one of the dominant color notes of the city. Crispy croissants, crumpy "petit pain" . . . long slender loaves all crinkled crust of nut-like sweetness, thicker loaves shining almost primrose on the tops of them, and darkening into rosy brown beneath, and gradually up the scale of increasing girth to the hearty "saucisson," a lusty brown and eloquent of big families and gargantuan feasts—all in their abundance and plenty, are a sight to behold, all have the power in the mere look of them to make one glad.

And when in the morning hours the long loaves are placed on end, standing a little slanted in long rows on the shelves of the bakers' shops, if so be they catch the sunlight they will shine all golden and bring to mind nothing so much as the fields of ripened wheat wind-swept, sunkissed at harvest-time.—From "The Lantern Show of Paris," by F. G. HUSSELL.

Help in All Situations

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A POINT very familiar to Christian Scientists, and one which they like to consider often and to bring to the attention of others on suitable occasions, is that the practice of Christianity, as they understand it, enriches present experience. There is no trace in it of a faith removed from the practical affairs of men, or waiting on a future life for its justification. It affords present proof of its value.

In Jesus' time, and for two or three succeeding centuries, Christianity attracted attention by its healing of physical ills; and it is so with Christian Science today. There is, however, no point in human experience that is not touched with healing as the understanding of this Science appears in relation to it. One may turn in any direction for an illustration. If there should be, for instance, an unsatisfactory condition in an industry, such as acutely seasonal unemployment, with the usual afflictive consequences for both the workers and the owners of the industry, Christian Science can open the way for its correction. Such a condition, to be sure, not infrequently is corrected by people who are not Christian Scientists. But wherever there is genuine improvement, there is manifested, in some measure at least, the mental attitude which in Christian Science becomes characteristic; for through the study of this Science thought is definitely clarified and strengthened by finding itself grounded in divine Principle.

The Christian Scientist, working correctly, is under no temptation to accept a condition such as the one indicated above, as being "in the nature of things" and therefore irremediable. Because it is afflictive, he recognizes it as illegitimate—as contrary to the nature of God, divine Principle. And it is common experience with Christian Scientists that their understanding of Principle, as Love, perfect, intelligent, and ever present, together with their consecrated endeavor to prove its availability according to its rules, enables them to mitigate and overcome any such condition, so far as it may be their concern. They admit no exception. Their understanding of Science and their experience with it satisfy them that not merely in certain classes of personal or other affairs, but in all affairs, and in just such practical ways, God is, as the Psalmist says, "a very present help in trouble."

It is not strange, then, that the record of the Christian Science movement should include many business men who have become better business men, artists who have become better artists, workers of all sorts who have become better workers, people of all sorts who have become happier and more useful people through the understanding of this Science. And Christian Science certainly is healing disease, which is a too common hindrance to the activities of mankind.

Everyone is entitled to take the teaching of Christian Science in its fullness as applicable to himself. The Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy, shows plainly how all may use it. The suggestion may be that heredity, inadequate education, a past mistake, limited environment, age, illness, or some other condition has shut one off from any present opportunity of experiencing more of the abundant life of which Jesus spoke. But Christian Science points the plain way to the alleviation and overcoming of all such conditions. No one who ever developed skill of a high order in any pursuit will expect proficiency in the demonstration of Christian Science to be developed without humility and whole-hearted, persistent endeavor. But anyone turning to Christian Science can command enough of these qualities to find it meeting his need every step of the way.

Long ago, the prophet Isaiah saw something of this, and wrote: "Ho, every one that thirsteth, come ye to the waters. . . . Incline your ear, and come unto me . . . and I will make an everlasting covenant with you, even the sure mercies of David." And Mrs. Eddy, the beloved Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, has written in Science and Health (pp. 12, 13): "In divine Science, where prayers are mental, *all* may avail themselves of God as 'a very present help in trouble.' Love is impartial and universal in its adaptation and bestowals. It is the open fount which cries, 'Ho, every one that thirsteth, come ye to the waters.'"

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Hungarian]

A Harvest of Beauty

Still will I harvest beauty where it grows:
In coloured fungus and the spotted fog
Surprised on foods forgotten; in ditch and bog
Filmed brilliant with irregular rainbows
Of rust and oil, where half a city throws
Its empty tins; and in some spongy log
Whence headlong leaps the oozy emerald frog—
And a black pupil in the green scum shows.
Her the inhabiter of divers places
Surmising at all doors, I push them all.
Oh, you that fearful of a creaking hinge
Turn back forevermore with craven faces,
I tell you Beauty bears an ultra-fringe
Unguessed of you upon her gossamer shawl!

—EDNA ST. VINCENT MILLAY, in "The Harp Weaver and other Poems."

Under the Shadow of Mount Rainier

I remember standing one morning with a party of Mountaineers upon a ridge of the Cascades. The earth was so drowned in cloud that only the greater peaks survived. To the west and south we looked down upon what appeared to be a frozen sea, broken in the far distance by an open water which we knew to be the Sound and beyond which on the very rim of space showed the Olympics like the half-guessed shores of some Antarctic continent. In nearer view foundered the hulks of Monte Cristo and Sloan and Whitehorse. To the north, we saw mighty Baker dashed with cloud-spray and its weird brother, Shuksan. But again and again our eyes turned to the southwest where Rainier rose, a stupendous iceberg, with the waters still streaming down its flanks. In its presence, all other mountains in that solitude of sky were as snowy foot-hills. . . .

Compelling as this mountain always is by reason of its overwhelming mass, it is scarcely for a single hour the same. Before sunrise, often on mornings which afterwards turn to cloud, one may see it in grand relief. Only its larger features are discernible. At no other time is one so conscious of the mighty sculpture of its lines. Its dark buttresses reach far along the horizon, and sink deeply into the blue hills and forest. When morning is come above the Cascades, the air of the valley rises before it in a faint, silver mist like some exhalation of the dawn. It becomes invisible sometimes for hours, and, when slowly it reappears, it seems to have been transformed into another mountain. Its foreground of forest is turned to greener blue. Its lines are etched rather than chiselled. One sees the blue of its crags and rock-falls, its mottlings of shadowed snow, and the glisten of its upper icefields. As the sun westerns, it grows even more aloof from the world of men.

Some days it looks like a vast, dim snowdrift swept up out of the hinterland; on other days it is all a wild gleam and indistinguishable surge of mountain and cloud; again it seems departed from the earth altogether and soars to an incredible height, a very phantom of the air, shadowless, colorless, almost formless. And then comes sunset, which is the hour of transfiguration. A faint purple steals over the water, and the forest darkens into velvet. Above the horizon, a color of orange suspires upward into tender rose. Over all is the blue dome of the sky. Against this screen of evening, the lantern of the sun throws the tremendous image of the Mountain and plays over it an amethystine light.—ROBERT WALKINSHAW, in "On Puget Sound."

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Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

FOUR-MAN BOB WON BY FISKE

United States Team Defends Olympic Title—Canada Wins Hockey

LAKE PLACID, N. Y., Feb. 15 (AP)—William L. "Billy" Fiske, American living abroad, successfully defended the four-man Olympic bobsleigh championship today by beating off the final drive of Henry A. Homberger and his world-record holding team in the last two heats of the delayed title event.

Going into the final two heats with a margin of slightly over three seconds, Fiske piloted his team down the mile and a half run over a much faster course than yesterday in two runs of 1m. 57.41s. and 1m. 56.59s. His total for the four heats was 7m. 53.68s.

Hitting a bad slew in dangerous Whiteface on his first run, Homberger, driver of the world-record holding team, was clocked in 1m. 58.56s. for his first run and needed to break his own world-record mark of 1m. 52s. in the final run to catch the champion. Homberger made a spectacular effort, riding the curves high and taking every chance, but the best he could get out of his sled was 1m. 54.28s., fastest run of all the heats, but not enough to catch Fiske. Homberger's final total time was 7m. 55.70s.

Hanns Kilian, last of the first-string German drivers, captured third place with a total time of 8m. 00.4s, the first of the foreign riders.

Reto Capadrutt, young Swiss star of the two-man bob event last week, finished in fourth place with 8m. 12.18s. Count Rossi di Montelera of Italy, was fifth with 8m. 24.21s.; Lieut. Al Papana and his Roumanian aviators crew sixth in 8m. 24.22s., and Baron Walter von Munn, German reserve driver, last with a total of 8m. 35.45s.

The running of the bob-run championships, three times delayed, closed out the Olympic program, although the games closed officially Saturday, and gave the United States the unofficial team championship, with a final total of 103 points.

The final standing, figured on a point score basis of 10 for first, 5 for second, 4, 3, 2, 1 for the remainder of the first six finishers in each championship event in that order, was:

United States 103, Norway 77, Canada 49, Sweden 36, Finland 25, Austria 15, Germany 12, France 10, Switzerland 9, Hungary 7, Roumania 4, Poland 3, Italy 3, Belgium 1, Czechoslovakia 1.

Only two of the 17 nations that entered 331 athletes in the games starting Feb. 4, failed to score a point. They were Japan and Great Britain.

Holding the powerful United States team to a 2-2 draw in a spectacular overtime battle Saturday, Canada won the Olympic hockey championship for the third successive time.

The Canadians entered the final round clash with the United States two points to the good and the tie they got was just as good as a win in the final analysis.

The United States led, 2 to 1, with only 43 seconds to play when N. Romeo Rivers of the Canadians let fly a hurried shot from near the boards at the blue line and the curving puck slipped past Goalie Farrel for the tying goal. Then overtime periods failed to break the tie. The summary:

CANADA		UNITED STATES
Rivers, lw		rw, Everett
Munson, c		c, Chase
Linquist, rw		lw, Palmer
Sutherland, lw		rd, Garrison
Henkel, rd		ld, Anderson
Cockburn, g		g, Farrel

Score—Canada 2, United States 2. Goals—Simpson, Rivers for Canada; Everett, Palmer for United States. Spares—Simpson, Malloy, Wise for Canada; Cookman, Nelson, Bent for United States. Referees—Lou Marsh, Canada; Donald Sands, United States. Time—Three 15-minute and three 10-minute overtime periods.

Veli Saarinen of Finland won the 50-kilometer cross-country ski-running championship Saturday by a margin of 20 seconds over Vaino Liikkanen, his long-legged countryman, deposing Sven Utterstrom of Sweden, defending titleholder. Saarinen's time was 4h. 28m.; Liikkanen's 4h. 28m. 20s. The first 10 with their times finished as follows:

	H.	M.	S.
1—Veli Saarinen, Finland	4	28	
2—Vaino Liikkanen, Finland	4	28	20
3—Raoul Rustadstuen, Norway	4	31	53
4—Ole Hegge, Norway	4	32	4
5—Sigurd Vested, Norway	4	32	40
6—Sven Utterstrom, Sweden	4	33	25
7—Tauno Lattalainen, Finland	4	44	40
8—John L. Lindgren, Sweden	4	47	42
9—Karl Johnsson, Sweden	4	49	52
10—Antonin Barton, Czechoslovakia	4	52	24

FRENCH STARS TO VISIT U. S.

NEW YORK, Feb. 15 (AP)—Jean Borotra, French tennis ace, will lead a team of his countrymen in an invasion of the United States indoor courts next month, the United States Lawn Tennis Association announced yesterday. The Davis Cup star will appear in defense of both his indoor singles and doubles crown in the national indoor championships here, starting March 12, and in the international team matches between France and the United States March 21 to 23. France won the 1931 international competition played along Davis Cup lines, 3 matches to 2.

MISS RAWLS BREAKS RECORD

FORT LAUDERDALE, Fla., Feb. 15 (AP)—Katherine Rawls, Fort Lauderdale swimming star, clipped 43 2-5s. off the United States women's 440-yard breaststroke record at the Casino here yesterday. The event was timed and sanctioned by the A. A. U. Her time was 6m. 46 2-5s. The old record was set in 1925 by Miss Agnes Geraghty. The present world's record is held in Holland.

PROSPECT FOR BLACK HAWKS

Rumors state that the Chicago Black Hawks of the National Hockey League may have a player next year whose qualifications indicate stardom. The youngster at present is playing defense for Barney Stanley's Poolers, a junior team in Saskatoon. He is only 20 years of age, weighs around 200 pounds, has speed and is said to handle himself cleverly. His name is Art Wiebe.

HURRICANES WIN, 12 to 0

SANTA BARBARA, Calif., Feb. 15 (AP)—Led by Stephen (Laddie) Sanford, the Hurricane polo quartet of New York spotted Santa Barbara seven goals yesterday in the semifinals of the Pacific coast high goal handicap play and won, 12 to 0. The Hurricanes will meet the Brookdywine (N. Y.) team next Sunday in the finals.

COLLEGE FENCING RESULTS

Annapolis 13, M. I. T. 4.
C. C. N. Y. 14, Boston College 3.
Cornell 16, Hamilton 6.
Harvard 18, Dartmouth 2.
Illinois 6, Ohio State 6.
West Point 14, Lafayette 3.
Yale 16, N. Y. U. 1.

Bell Beats Hall In Casino Tennis

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 15—R. Berkeley Bell, former Texan, now entirely established as a New Yorker, won the annual invitation indoor lawn tennis tournament of Heights Casino, an affair which has brought out the best play of the season for many years, over the holiday week-end. First conquering Gregory S. Mangin, also regarded as a skillful indoor player, in three sets, he followed this by disposing of J. Gilbert Hall, indoor champion of Canada, in the final yesterday, 6—2, 6—2, 8—6.

This makes it probable that he will be selected for the international team that will battle a French invasion, scheduled to take place next month in connection with the United States indoor championships, to be held as in previous years at the Seventh Regiment Armory.

Hall ended the career of Manuel Alonso, who is attempting a comeback after several years' absence, in the semifinal on Saturday, 4—7, 6—3, 6—2.

Then all four of the semifinalists combined in the doubles, and Bell and Mangin eliminated Sidney B. Wood Jr. and his uncle, Watson M. Washburn, while Hall and Alonso defeated Lawrence Kurzrok and E. W. Burns Jr., a local pair. In the final, which followed the singles, Bell and Mangin had a harder struggle, but finally emerged victors, 6—3, 5—7, 6—2, 6—4. The summary:

SINGLES—Semifinal Round

R. Berkeley Bell defeated Gregory S. Mangin, 2—6, 6—4, 6—2.

J. Gilbert Hall defeated Manuel Alonso, 4—7, 6—3, 6—2.

Final Round

Bell defeated Hall, 6—2, 6—2, 8—6.

DOUBLES—First Round

Sidney B. Wood Jr. and Watson M. Washburn defeated Merritt Cutler and P. G. Rockafellow, 6—1, 4—6, 6—3.

SEMIFINAL ROUND

B. Kerkeley Bell and Gregory S. Mangin defeated Wood and Washburn, 6—4, 4—6, 6—4.

J. Gilbert Hall and Manuel Alonso defeated Lawrence Kurzrock and E. W. Burns Jr., 3—6, 6—2, 6—4.

FINAL ROUND

Bell and Mangin defeated Hall and Alonso, 6—3, 5—7, 6—2, 6—4.

FRANK WARD STARTS DEFENSE OF TITLE

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 15 — Frank Ward, coach of the City Athletic Club, and open champion for the past six years, started well in defense of his title Saturday, when the annual open championship got under way at the Shelton Hotel courts. Encountering Harold Moore, coach of the Montclair Athletic Club, the champion galloped through his match in straight games, 15—8, 15—8, 15—5.

It was announced that Rowland Dufton, coach of the New York Athletic Club, and runnerup last year, would be unable to play in the tourney, which leaves only Thomas Iannicelli of the Essex Club, as a probable challenger of the supremacy of Ward in the finals.

Ward's next opponent will be an amateur, as Patrick J. Cohalan of the New York Athletic Club team is scheduled to encounter him next Thursday, when the third round will be started. The lone match in the first round went by default, as Milton Baron of the Fraternity Squash Tennis Club is out of competition at present. Cohalan scored over Thomas Byrne, a coach of his home club, after a four-game battle, 15—10, 11—15, 15—9, 15—7. The summary:

FIRST ROUND

Harold J. Kelly, Crescent A. C., won from *Milton Baron, Fraternity S. T. C., by default.

SECOND ROUND

Frank Ward, City A. C., defeated Harold Moore, Montclair A. C., 15—8, 15—8, 15—5.

*P. J. Cohalan, N. Y. A. C., defeated Thomas Byrne, N. Y. A. C., 15—10, 11—15, 15—9, 15—7.

Thomas Doyle, Princeton Club, defeated *E. R. Larigan, Crescent A. C., 15—8, 12—15, 17—18, 15—9, 15—7.

Leif Nordlie, Ardsley T. & S. C., defeated *Barnwell Elliott, N. Y. A. C., 15—13, 15—10, 15—8.

*Amateurs.

COLLEGE WATERPOLO RESULTS

N. Y. A. C. 50, Annapolis 18.
Rutgers 67, Yale 31.

Six Rule Changes Will Tend To Make Football Game Safer

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HANOVER, N. H., Feb. 15—The football rules committee concluded its findings and in announcing six changes in the football code this morning characterized them through Chairman E. K. Hall as "the most important rule changes for making the game safe since 1907."

The changes in the rules for 1932 affect equipment, the kickoff, substitutions, blocking and tackling, a new addition to the dead ball rule and the use of hands. All changes were made after the committee had studied exhaustive reports on the mishap situation as outlined by Dr. Marvin A. Stevens of Yale University, Fielding H. Yost of University of Michigan and E. J. Thorp of De La Salle, well-known football official. Although the findings of these men declared that only 50 per cent of the serious mishaps of last fall were attributable to football alone, legislation was in every way to make the game safer for the players.

The flying tackle and the flying block have both been barred from football, and the kickoff has been modified so that the kicking team may put the ball in play by either a punt, dropkick or placekick. These are the two most important playing changes, along with the new rule that a substitute may re-enter the game in any subsequent period as compared with the old rule which forbade a player to re-enter the game during the same half.

For further protection the new rules state that at least five defensive players must be lined up within 15 yards of the ball on the kickoff, a rule which tends to prevent mass play and the flying wedge. Chairman Hall stated, however, that his findings did not show that these two plays were particularly injurious, although they might develop so.

Another change in the rules, destined to protect a ball carrier, states that whenever a player's body touches the ground when he is carrying the ball, play automatically stops at that point. Thus a runner who slips in an open field, even though he is not tackled, automatically halts the play. This rule, in the opinion of Chairman Hall, will also prevent the practice of piling up and of crawling with the ball.

The final rule change limits the use of hands, wrists, forearms or elbows on opponents, and specifically states that such may not be used on an opponent's face, head or neck. Players are allowed to use the palms of their hands only to ward off an opponent. A stringent penalty of disqualification and loss of half the distance to the goal is carried with this rule.

The last item is equipment, and in collaboration with a group of sporting goods manufacturers, the committee legislated on hard and unyielding substances, such as thigh and shin pads, as well as braces. It is now specified that these must be covered with at least three-eighths of an inch of felt, foam rubber, or like material, for the protection of opponents. No hard elbow or knee pads will be allowed, and the recommendation is made that soft ones be used by all players.

The penalty for use of the flying tackle was made five yards, but with the intimation that this would become more stringent if warranted. It was specified that a player may leave his feet only at the moment of contact with a ball carrier.

An official advisory committee composed of Walter R. Okeson, Dr. F. A. Lambert and A. W. Palmer also worked with the rules committee, and Chairman Hall declared that all were unanimous in concurring with the decisions.

BEEKMAN POOL WINS U. S. TITLE

United States Beats Canada for Lapham Cup in Squash Racquets

HARTFORD, Conn., Feb. 15 (AP)—Beekman Pool of Harvard University won the first intercollegiate squash racquets championship on the Trinity College courts Saturday by defeating A. W. Patterson, Harvard captain, 17—15, 12—15, 15—9, 15—3.

Pool gained the final round by defeating Amos Enos of Princeton, 15—5, 15—13, and 15—10. Patterson won from J. M. Barnaby of Harvard, 11—15, 18—16, 15—6, 15—9, in the semifinal.

Led by Lawrence Pool of New York, United States champion, the United States squash racquets team Saturday defeated Canada in an international match for the Lapham Cup. The Americans won all eight matches.

Pool beat Argue Martin of Montreal, Canadian national champion, in a match which went five games.

Four other matches were forced to five games.

Pool and Martin set a pace which had both racquet men weary in the final game. Both used hard, sure backhands, and soft shots to the corners featured Martin's play. Pool's accurate shooting helped him pull out the victory. The summary:

LAPHAM CUP INTERNATIONAL SQUASH RACQUETS MATCH

Lawrence Pool, New York, defeated Argue Martin, Montreal, 9—15, 15—10, 15—7, 17—18, 15—13.

H. H. Hyde, Hartford, defeated A. E. Martin, Montreal, 15—13, 15—10, 15—8.

G. Holmes Perkins, Boston, defeated J. A. Duchesneau, Montreal, 15—18, 12—15, 15—10, 15—5, 15—6.

Joseph P. Heath, Philadelphia, defeated Sir John Childs, Ottawa, 15—7, 15—17, 12—15, 18—17, 15—12.

P. E. Callanan, Hartford, defeated Herbert Lancaster, Quebec, 15—10, 9—15, 15—12, 15—11.

Ralph E. Powers, New York, defeated Alfred Powis, Montreal, 15—13, 15—10, 17—16.

Adrian C. Smith, Buffalo, N. Y., defeated Redmond Quain, Ottawa, 15—8, 13—15, 15—17, 15—9, 18—14.

Thomas E. Jansen Jr., Boston, defeated John K. McCausland, Toronto, 15—11, 13—15, 10—15, 16—13.

SIEVERMAN WINS IN VETERANS' TOURNEY

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 15—The United States veteran squash tennis championship has at last departed from the possession of Harold R. Mixsell. On Saturday, at the home court of the departing champion, at the Princeton Club, Frank A. Sieverman Jr. of Bayside, and the New York Athletic Club, won the title from Mixsell, after the latter had held it for the past six years, and scored the first leg on the new trophy, which replaces the one finally taken possession of a year ago.

The champion went down fighting. In spite of a disastrous start, in which Sieverman galloped through the first game in less than 10 innings, 15—5, the Princetonian held his own for the balance of the match, and even when the new champion was at match point in the deciding game, at 14—11, four more innings were required before Sieverman could clinch the victory. The summary:

UNITED STATES VETERAN SQUASH TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP—Final Round

Frank A. Sieverman Jr., New York Athletic Club, defeated Harold R. Mixsell, Princeton Club, 15—5, 6—15, 15—11.

TRAPP WITH PROVIDENCE

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Feb 15 (AP)—Bob Trapp, defenseman formerly with the St. Louis Flyers in the American Hockey League, joined the Providence Reds Saturday and played against the Indians at night. Trapp is the fellow who caused a wrangle between the N. H. L. and the American League. The Chicago Black Hawks wanted to sign Trapp, who claimed he was a free agent because the St. Louis Flyers failed to meet the terms of his contract.

DUTCH-BELGIAN TEAM WINS

CHICAGO, Feb. 15 (AP)—Jean Pijnenburg of Holland, and Adolphe van Vevele of Belgium, Saturday night won Chicago's twenty-seventh international six-day bicycle race, finishing with 2663 miles, nine laps, one lap ahead of three teams tied for second place.

Short Hills Club In the Playoff

METROPOLITAN SQUASH TENNIS CLASS B FINAL STANDING
(NEW JERSEY GROUP)

	Rnds	M'tch's		
	W	L	W	L	P.C.
Short Hills Club	4	2	19	11	.667
Montclair Athletic Club	3	3	13	17	.500
Essex Club of Newark	3	3	13	18	.500
Elizabeth T. & C. Club	2	4	16	14	.333

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 15—The team of the Short Hills Club qualified for the playoff for the Metropolitan Class B squash tennis team championship yesterday by winning its final round match in the New Jersey group from Elizabeth Town & Country Club, on the Short Hills Club courts, by a score of 4 matches to 1, while Essex Club, previously tied for first place, lost to Montclair Athletic Club on the courts of the latter, also by a score of 4 to 1.

The new New Jersey champions will now encounter the team of Crescent Athletic Club, which won in the New York group, on a neutral court, probably the latter end of this week before the start of the National Class B title tourney, now set for Feb. 25. The summary:

SHORT HILLS CLUB 4, ELIZABETH TOWN & COUNTRY CLUB 1

Schuyler Van Vechten, Short Hills, defeated Ludlow Vandeventer, Elizabeth, 15—6, 15—11.

A. H. Marekwald Jr., Short Hills, defeated M. H. Westerfield, Elizabeth, 11—15, 15—9, 15—12.

J. R. Montgomery, Short Hills, defeated Joseph De Ralmes, Elizabeth, 15—11, 15—10.

W. J. Mackey, Elizabeth, defeated George A. Lewis, Short Hills, 4—15, 15—8, 15—8.

Louis P. Bayard, Short Hills, defeated Samuel McCutcheon, Elizabeth, 15—8, 15—10.

MONTCLAIR ATHLETIC CLUB 4, ESSEX CLUB 1

F. G. Charshee, Montclair, won from Frank C. Hart, Essex, by default.

E. L. Winpenny, Montclair, defeated J. D. Scheerer, Essex, 15—7, 15—13, 15—12.

J. P. Callanan, Montclair, defeated Paul Scheerer, Essex, 10—15, 15—7, 15—10.

Bernard M. Shanley, Essex, defeated F. L. Glasby, Montclair, 15—10, 15—10.

A. J. Sidman, Montclair, defeated Frank H. Vehslage, Essex, 11—15, 15—11, 15—7.

QUEEN'S TEAM HAS AN OUTSIDE CHANCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, Feb. 15—Queen's University retained an outside chance of catching McGill University in the race for the Canadian intercollegiate basketball title by defeating University of Toronto here on Saturday by 39 to 30. The winners showed a well-balanced team with the scoring ability evenly distributed.

QUEEN'S		TORONTO
Thomson, lf		rg, McCallum
Elliott, rf		lg, Dawson
Carter, c		c, Wood
Bews, lg		rf, Hynes
McLaughlin, rg		lf, Riggs

Score—Queen's 39, Toronto 30. Goals from floor—Thomson 4, McLaughlin 4, Elliott 3, Bews 3, Hallett 2, Carter for Queen's; Hynes 5, Dawson 4, McCallum 3, Wood for Toronto. Goals from foul—Bews 3, Carter, Hallett for Queen's; Riggs 4, McCallum 3, Dawson for Toronto. Spares—Farnham, Hallett, Fitton for Queen's; Sanderman, Scott for Toronto. Referee—Paul Miller, Toronto.

College Basketball Results

Alabama 43, Sewanee 15.
Annapolis 29, Pittsburgh 22.
Arkansas 37, Texas Christian 34.
Ashland 48, Kenyon 39.
Ball S. T. 32, Indiana S. T. 23.
Berea 32, Centre 25.
Birmingham-Southern 34, Chattanooga 24.
C. C. N. Y. 37, Fordham 13.
California 33, Stanford 16.
Carleton 43, Coe 18.
Central Normal 39, Evansville 26.
Colgate 34, Penn State 29.
Cornell 35, Princeton 30.
Crescent A. C. 34, Union 22.
Dartmouth 28, West Point.
Davidson 32, Charleston 19.
DePauw 38, Denison 17.
Drake 30, Washington 27.
Duke 24, North Carolina 18.
Duquesne 35, Adrian 19.
Earlham 37, Bluffton 31.
Georgia Tech 36, Alabama P. I. 28.
Hamline 31, St. Thomas 27.
Harvard 36, Boston 21.
Hiram 32, Kent 30.
Indiana 27, Minnesota 22.
Indiana Central 40, Manchester 23.
Iowa 30, Northwestern 25.
Kentucky 41, Tennessee 27.
Leba..on 46, Ursinus 39.
Louisiana State 34, Tulane 22.
M. I. T. 40, Bowell T. S. 23.
Manhattan 24, New York 19.
Maryland 46, Virginia 18.
*Mass. State 17, Vermont 16.
Miami 32, Ohio 28.
Middle Tennessee T. 37, Transylvania 18.
Michigan State 14, Michigan 13.
Missouri 31, Iowa State 25.
Mount Union 37, Wooster 27.
Muskingum 29, Ohio Northern 24.
North Central 24, Elmhurst 19.
North Dakota 39, N. D. State 22.
Notre Dame 32, West... Reserve 25.
Ohio State 29, Illinois 26.
Oklahoma 46, Nebraska 32.
Omaha 37, Peru Teachers 22.
Oregon 24, Wash. State 21.
Oswego 41, Clarkson Tech 29.
Ozark Wesleyan 27, Baker 26.
Pennsylvania 32, Swarthmore 17.
Providence 23, New Hampshire 7.
Purdue 40, Chicago 27.
Simpson 32, Parsons 19.
South Carolina 24, Clemson 22.
St. Francis 23, St. John's 15.
St. Lawrence 32, Williams 24.
Stevens Tech 22, Rensselaer P. I. 15.
Thiel 61, John Carroll 15.
Toledo 42, Defiance 22.
U. C. L. A. 26, So. California 24.
Valparaiso 29, Huntington 7.
W. Kentucky 47, E. Kentucky 20.
Wake Forest 27, N. C. State 24.
Washburn 35, Wichita 29.
Washington 47, Idaho 34.
Wesleyan 33, Amherst 27.
West Texas T. 40, Abilene Christian 26.
William and Mary 28, V. M. I. 20.
Wittenberg 33, Ohio Wesleyan 24.
Wofford 22, The Citadel 14.
Worcester P. I. 34, Clark 36.
Xavier 30, Dayton 10.

COLLEGE SWIMMING RESULTS

Annapolis 49, Brown 22.
Colgate 46, Cornell 25.
F. & M. 34, Lehigh 24.
Illinois 54, Indiana 14.
MacAlister 55, St. Olaf 20.
Northwestern 42, Minnesota 30.
Oregon 56, Oregon State 28.
Princeton 50, Dartmouth 21.
Rensselaer 56, M. I. T. 21.
Wesleyan 48, Bowdoin 29.
West Point 52, Amherst 28.
Yale 60, Rutgers 11.

MEXICO CITY NINE WINS

MEXICO CITY, Feb. 15 (AP)—The Astecas of Mexico City made it five in a row over the Pirrone All-Stars of Los Angeles in their baseball series yesterday, winning, 21 to 6. The Astecas put together 22 hits with four Pirrone errors for their imposing run total. The batteries—Astecas, Machado and Guerra; Pirrone All-Stars, Kanaver and Pirrone, Green.

NUSSLEIN DEFEATS TILDEN

MIAMI BEACH, Fla., Feb. 15 (AP)—Hans Nusslein, young German tennis professional, defeated William T. Tilden 2d of Philadelphia in an exhibition match here yesterday, 8—6, 8—7. Albert Burke defeated Roman Najuih of Germany, 8—7, 6—0, 6—4, in another singles exhibition.

DE BRUYN WINS 15-MILE RACE

NEW YORK, Feb. 15 (AP)—Paul de Bruyn, German marathon champion, won a special 15-mile A. A. U. development running race at Silver Lake Park, Staten Island, over the week-end in 1h. 25m. 21s.

COLLEGE POLO RESULTS

Yale 28, Princeton 16½.
Penn M. C. 7, West Point 6.

ALL TEAMS HOLD LEAGUE PLACES

American Division Race Is Closer as Leaders Lose Over Week-End

NATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE STANDING

AMERICAN DIVISION	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Rangers	19	5	10	92	67	43
Chicago	12	10	13	59	66	34
Detroit	14	4	16	71	84	32
Boston	11	9	13	85	77	31
CANADIAN DIVISION						
Toronto	16	5	12	105	81	37
Canadiens	16	5	14	80	81	37
Americans	12	6	16	57	95	30
Montreal	12	6	18	107	115	30

RESULTS FEB. 13

Canadiens 3, Rangers 1.
Toronto 6, Montreal 0.

RESULTS FEB. 14

Boston 3, Americans 1.
Detroit 3, Chicago 1.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, Feb. 15—By blanking the Montreal Maroons, 6 to 0, on Saturday night the local Maple Leafs retained their joint hold of first place in the Canadian section of the National Hockey League. The game developed into a strenuous one. Less than two seconds from the end of the game, hostilities broke out in no uncertain manner. When the officials finally quelled the outbreak and finished handing out penalties there were nine in the penalty box, eight with major penalties. The summary:

TORONTO		MONTREAL
Jackson, Gracie, Cotton, lw		
	rw, Ward, Brydson, Phillips	
Primeau, Blair, Miller, c		c, Smith, Stewart
Finnigan, Darragh, Bailey, rw		
	lw, Northcott, Trottier, Siebert	
Day, ld		rd, Wilcox, Starr
Levinsky, Clancy, rd		
	ld, L. Conacher, McVicar	
Grant, g		g, Walsh

Score—Toronto 6, Montreal 0. Goals—Bailey 2, Finnigan 2, Gracie and Clancy for Toronto. Assists—Cotton 2, Miller, Primeau, Jackson, and Blair for Toronto. Referees—M. J. Rodden, Toronto, and J. C. Smeaton, Montreal. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL, Feb. 15—Canadiens remained on almost even terms with Toronto in the struggle for the leadership of the Canadian section of the National Hockey League by defeating the New York Rangers, pace setters for both the American group and the entire league, on Saturday night, 3 to 1. On the play the winners had a decided margin over the visitors and the locals' first-string forwards outplayed any trio opposed to them. Morenz was in brilliant form. The summary:

CANADIENS		N. Y. RANGERS
Joliat, Mondou, G. Mantha, lw		
	rw, W. Cook, Dillon, Gainor	
Morenz, Lepine, c		
	c, Boucher, Somers, Desjardins	
Gagnon, Larochelle, Wasnie, rw		
	lw, F. Cook, Murdoch, Keeling	
Burke, Leduc, ld		rd, Seibert, Brennan
S. Mantha, Munro, Lesieur, rd		
	ld, Johnson, Mills, Heller	
Hainsworth, g		g, Roach

Score—Canadiens 3, N. Y. Rangers 1. Goals—Morenz 2 and Larochelle for Canadiens; Somers for Rangers. Assists—Gagnon 2, Lepine and Joliat for Canadiens; Murdoch and Dillon for Rangers. Referees—R. W. Hewitson, Toronto, and G. N. Goodman, London. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 15—A badly disorganized New York American team gave away a game to the Boston Bruins last night, by a score of 3 to 1. Though the locals did better after the first few minutes, the long shot defensive tactics of Shore in particular held them to a single score and the two goals scored for Boston at the start proved the margin of victory. The summary:

BOSTON		N. Y. AMERICANS
Galbraith, Barry, Klein, lw		
	rw, Lamb, Filmore, Kilrea, Burch	
Chapman, F. Jerwa, Weiland, Jeremiah, c		
	c, Himes, Burch, McVeigh	
Oliver, Clapper, Boyd, rw		
	lw, McInenly, Burmister, Keating, McVeigh	
Hitchman, Owen, ld		rd, Dutton, Shields
Shore, Pratt, rd		ld, Ayres, Brydge
Thompson, g		g, Worters

Score—Boston 3, New York Americans 1. Goals—Oliver, Clapper, Barry for Boston; Himes for Americans. Assists—Shore, Barry for Boston; Dutton for Americans. Referees—Eusebe Daigneault and J. A. Cameron. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, Feb. 15 — Chicago Black Hawks established a one-goal lead over Detroit Falcons in the first period of last night's National Hockey League fixture here, but were unable to hold it. Falcons tied up the game in the second period and went on to win in the third. The game ended 3 to 1 for the Detroit team and kept Falcons in third place in the American group. Gottselig got Chicago's only goal in the first period. Sorrell, Young and Kilrea scored for the Falcons. The summary:

DETROIT		CHICAGO
Kilrea, Emms, Sorrell, lw		
	rw, Couture, March, Coulter	
Goodfellow, Lewis, Cox, Smith, c		
	c, Ripley, Cook, Holmes,	
Aurie, Carson, Cooper, rw		
	lw, Gottselig, Thompson, Lowrey	
Young, Smith, ld		rd, Graham, Wentworth
Noble, Smith, rd		ld, Abel, Boucher
Connell, g		g, Gardiner

Score—Detroit 3, Chicago 1. Goals—Sorrell, Young, Kilrea for Detroit; Gottselig for Chicago. Assists—Emms, Carson, Cox, Aurie for Detroit; Ripley, Couture for Chicago. Referees—G. J. Mallinson and J. C. Smeaton. Time—Three 20m. periods.

KASHDAN TIES FOR THIRD

LONDON, Feb. 15—Isaac Kashdan, champion of the Manhattan Chess Club of New York, drew with W. Winter of London in a game adjourned from the final round and finished in a tie for third place with Mir Sultan Khan of India in the international masters' tournament at the Empire Social Chess Club. The outcome of this game left Salo Flohr of Czechoslovakia in sole possession of second place, one point back of Dr. A. A. Alekhine of Paris, who emerged as winner. Geza Maroczy of Hungary and Dr. S. Tartakower of Poland divided the fifth and sixth awards. The adjourned game between P. S. Milner-Barry and Victor Buerger, both of England, was drawn.

VINES LOSES TO STOEFEN

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 15 (AP)—H. Ellsworth Vines, United States men's singles tennis champion, met with his first tournament defeat of the 1931 season here yesterday. He lost to Lester Stofen of Los Angeles, ranked No. 15 nationally, in four sets in the men's singles final of the annual city championships. Runner-up to Vines for the past two years, Stofen displayed a spectacular style to defeat the Pasadenan by scores of 6—4, 5—7, 6—2, 6—4. It was Stoefen's fourth victory over Vines in 10 meetings. Vines had difficulty with his forehand, usually his best shot. Mrs. Ethel Burkhardt Arnold, former Pacific southwest women's champion, annexed the women's singles by defeating Miss Elizabeth Deike of Pasadena in straight sets, 6—4, 6—2.

COLLEGE HOCKEY RESULTS

Harvard 5, Dartmouth 2.
Mass. State 4, Middlebury 1.
Princeton 2, Yale 1.
West Point 10, Conn. Aggies 6.

Eagles Advance In League Race

CANADIAN-AMERICAN HOCKEY LEAGUE

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Providence	16	4	7	91	74	36
New Haven	13	3	12	69	52	29
Bronx	11	6	12	62	70	28
Boston	12	3	13	82	82	27
Philadelphia	11	4	13	58	66	26
Springfield	8	4	14	59	77	20

RESULT FEB. 13

Providence 6, Springfield 2.

RESULT FEB. 14

New Haven 6, Philadelphia 5, overtime.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 15—The New Haven Eagles swung into second place in the Canadian-American Hockey League race last night with a thrilling 6-to-5 victory over the Philadelphia Arrows in overtime. Lloyd Jackson won the contest for the Eagles with a goal in the last nine seconds of play. It was scored after Buckles had evened the count 26 seconds before. The Arrows led the Eagles, 3 to 0 in the first 25 minutes of play, but ere the second period was over Kuhn and Patterson equalized and in the third period, each team added another goal, but neither was able to break it until the overtime melee. The summary:

NEW HAVEN		PHILADELPHIA
Convey, Wilson, McGoldrick, lw		
	rw, Buckles, Creighton, Kelly	
Hughes, Jackson, Paddon, c		
	c, Andrews, King, Lowrey	
Patterson, Kuhn, Collings, rw		
	lw, Hudson, Ingram, Kinsella	
Speyer, Radley, ld		rd, McCaffrey, Paulhus
Dutkowski, rd		ld, Nichols, Redpath
Roberts, g		g, Murray

Score—New Haven 6, Philadelphia 5. Goals—Patterson 2, Kuhn, Paddon, Dutkowski, Jackson for New Haven; Creighton, Andrews, King, Hudson, Buckles for Philadelphia. Referees—W. A. Shaver and F. A. Synnott. Time—Three 20m. periods and 10m. overtime.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Feb. 15—The Providence Reds, leaders in the Canadian-American Hockey League race, had no difficulty beating Springfield's Indians at the West Side Arena, here, Saturday, 6 to 2. The home team kept in the running until the last 10 minutes of the second period, when Providence scored three goals. Vernon Forbes made his début as Springfield's goaltender.

PROVIDENCE		SPRINGFIELD
Hart, Harrington, lw		rd, Starr, Jarvis, Heard
Gaudreault, Murray, Taylor, c		
	c, Lyon, Grant, Maracle	
Cormier, Giroux, Rivers, rw		
	lw, Heximer, McAdam, Hughes	
Carson, Hinsperger, ld		rd, Himes, Burry
Trapp, Desmarais, rd		ld, Callighen, Hughes
Beveridge, g		g, Forbes

Score—Providence 6, Springfield 2. Goals—Harrington, Giroux, Carson, Hart, Murray and Hinsperger for Providence; Callighen and Heard for Springfield. Assists—Giroux 3, Murray, Taylor, Rivers, Desmarais and Hinsperger for Providence; Maracle and Jarvis for Springfield. Officials—W. J. Stewart and E. M. Davin. Time—Three 20m. periods.

CORNELL HAS FIRM HOLD ON FOURTH

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ITHACA, N. Y., Feb. 15—Cornell took a firm grip on fourth place in the Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball League here Saturday night by defeating Princeton University, 35 to 30. The winners led at half time, 21 to 7. The Tigers remained in third place in the league standing. The summary:

CORNELL		PRINCETON
Hatkoff, lf		rg, Craig
Furman, Zahn, rf		
	lg, Rosenbaum, Bessire, Ceppi	
McGraw, c		c, Lord, Larsen
Lipinski, lg		rf, Seibert, Nicholson
Kophcsynski, Perrilo, Reed, rg		lf, Fairman

Score—Cornell 35, Princeton 30. Goals from floor—Furman 5, Hatkoff 4, McGraw 3, Lipinski 2, Kophcsynski 2 for Cornell; Fairman 4, Seibert 4, Nicholson 2, Larsen, Rosenbaum for Princeton. Goals from foul—Furman 3, McGraw, Lipinski for Cornell; Fairman 3, Seibert, Lord, Craig for Princeton. Referee—Tobey. Umpires—Young and Brennan.

JUDGE LANDIS DISAPPROVES

CHICAGO, Feb. 15 (AP)—Judge Landis commissioner Kenesaw Mountain Landis notified the Cleveland and Philadelphia clubs of the American League Saturday that he would withhold approval of the sale of Joe Boley, veteran infielder, by the A

THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

Bear Creek School Learns a Lesson

By DORIS GARST

A Molly Holden Story

"MY DADDY says that if the Hanks family weren't so downright shiftless, they wouldn't be so hard up that the neighbors would have to give them food," stated Jean Ware in her emphatic way.

"Oh, but they have been so unfortunate," said Molly Holden, who always had a kind word for everyone. "You know their crops were destroyed by hail last spring, and in the blizzard last month they lost most of their livestock."

"If I had a hundred dollars, I'd give it every bit to the Hankses," piped up Chubby Gordon, a little first grade boy.

Then everybody laughed, for Chubby's overwhelming generosity was a standing joke. He had been known to give his best shoes to a child who needed them more than he.

But the woes of the Hanks family were soon forgotten in a lively discussion of the box social that the Bear Creek school was to give that evening.

The girls and women in the district were all to bring suppers in gayly decorated boxes. Then, after a program by the pupils, the boxes were to be auctioned off, the highest bidder of each box winning the privilege of eating with the one who had brought the box. The proceeds of the social were to be used to buy new play apparatus for the school.

* * *

Molly Holden was in charge of the affair and, when evening came, she could hardly wait to eat her supper before counting the money. Then, while people stood in groups chatting sociably, she went to her desk in the back of the room, and surrounded by several other pupils, she poured it all out. A happy cry rose from the group when it was found that the proceeds amounted to $47.65. The long-wished-for swings and trapezes and bars for the Bear Creek school were soon to be a reality.

The group scattered as Molly scooped the money up in a chalk box and slipped it into her desk. Then she ran off to skip about from group to group of her neighbors for a time of sociability before going home.

Soon people began to depart, but Molly lingered until nearly everyone had left, for she loved people and did not want to lose a moment's fun. But at last she noticed that her father and Bunny and Jerry, her brother and sister, were becoming impatient, so she ran back to her desk to get the box of money. And it was gone! She searched frenziedly. Took everything out of her desk. But the box of money was not there.

A most unhappy Molly joined her waiting family outside. Nor did it help matters to be told that it was all her own fault—that she should never have left the money for a moment. But Molly, whose faith in human nature was boundless, could scarcely believe that anyone had stolen the money, although it seemed evident that someone had. And Molly was responsible. Somehow she would have to repay that money. But how? She had no idea how this could be done.

She spent an almost sleepless night and the next morning plodded slowly to school to face her schoolmates with the confession that she had failed in her responsibility—that through her carelessness the money for the play apparatus had disappeared. It was bitterly hard to do, but Molly faced it as bravely as possible.

"But I'll pay every cent of the money back," she added. "I don't know how, but I'll find some way to earn it."

"It will take you years to earn that much money," said George Burns scornfully. "And in the meantime we go without play apparatus! A fine one you are!"

Molly flushed scarlet, and it was scant consolation when a few of her friends rallied to her defense, for she sensed the feeling of resentment that most of the children felt toward her. And it was true that, even though she would eventually pay the money back, it would take her some time, and in the meantime her schoolmates would be deprived of the play apparatus.

At last the seemingly endless school day was at an end, but Molly sat in her seat until the rest of the pupils had left the room. She wanted to avoid her classmates for she realized that none of them were feeling very kindly toward her.

But at last she rose from her seat and left the schoolhouse. A group of children stood by the road. Molly intended to hurry past them, hoping that they would not notice her. But when she saw what was going on she stopped short.

* * *

George Burns was taunting little Chubby Gordon almost beyond endurance by holding the little fellow's cap out to him and then jerking it away every time he reached for it. Chubby was fairly prancing with exasperation and the other children were standing around laughing at the spectacle.

Molly could never tolerate injustice of any sort, and she always championed the under dog, so it did not take her long to elbow her way into the circle. She snatched Chubby's cap away from George Burns. "You ought to be ashamed of yourself," she blazed at him. "Why don't you choose someone your own size? Only a coward and a bully would torment a little fellow like Chubby."

"Is that so?" sneered George. "Well, people in glass houses shouldn't throw stones. I'd rather be a coward and bully than a thief."

Molly gasped. "Are you calling me a thief, George Burns?"

George shrugged his shoulders. "If you aren't, prove it by producing the box social money."

Molly's eyes were blazing. "You don't think *I* took that money, do you?"

"You had the money. Now you say it's gone. Either produce the money or the thief," mumbled George, beginning to feel rather ashamed of himself.

Then Chubby, so lately championed by Molly, now sprang to her defense. Jumping in front of George, he shook his tiny fist in the big boy's face. "Don't you dare say that Molly took that money," he cried. "She didn't. I took it myself!"

"You?" cried everyone in chorus.

He nodded miserably, all his bravado gone.

"But Chubby, why? Where is it?" cried Molly.

"I gived it away," said the little fellow.

"Gave it away! Who to?" cried Molly.

"Well, you know the Hankses?" said Chubby. "I felt sorry for them. They haven't even got enough to eat. And no one will help them much. So I took the box of money and dumped it on their kitchen floor when no one was looking, and ran"—he commenced to blubber. "But, I didn't think that was st-stealing. I didn't think it would get M-Molly into trouble." And he buried his face in Molly's skirt.

* * *

For a while the circle of children was silent; then Lora Bicknell spoke up: "You know, I believe Chubby did just right, although of course it was wrong to take the money. But we have been selfish about the Hanks family. We all knew they needed help, yet none of us felt that we could afford to do much for them. All the same, we went and planned to get expensive play apparatus that we don't really need—when some of our neighbors haven't enough to eat."

"I think so, too," admitted Jean Ware. "I'm ashamed of the way we've acted about the Hanks family. I'm glad Chubby did what he did. Let's pretend now that that's the way we planned it—that we *wanted* to do good with that money, instead of using it for our own selfish purpose."

Tears of thanksgiving flooded Molly's eyes. "Then you—you don't expect me to pay that money back?" she quavered.

"Of course not," cried Jean. "It's just that we've changed our minds about how we want to use the social money. We've found a better way. Isn't that right?" she asked the group of children.

"Yes! Yes!" they cried in unison. "That's the way we want it."

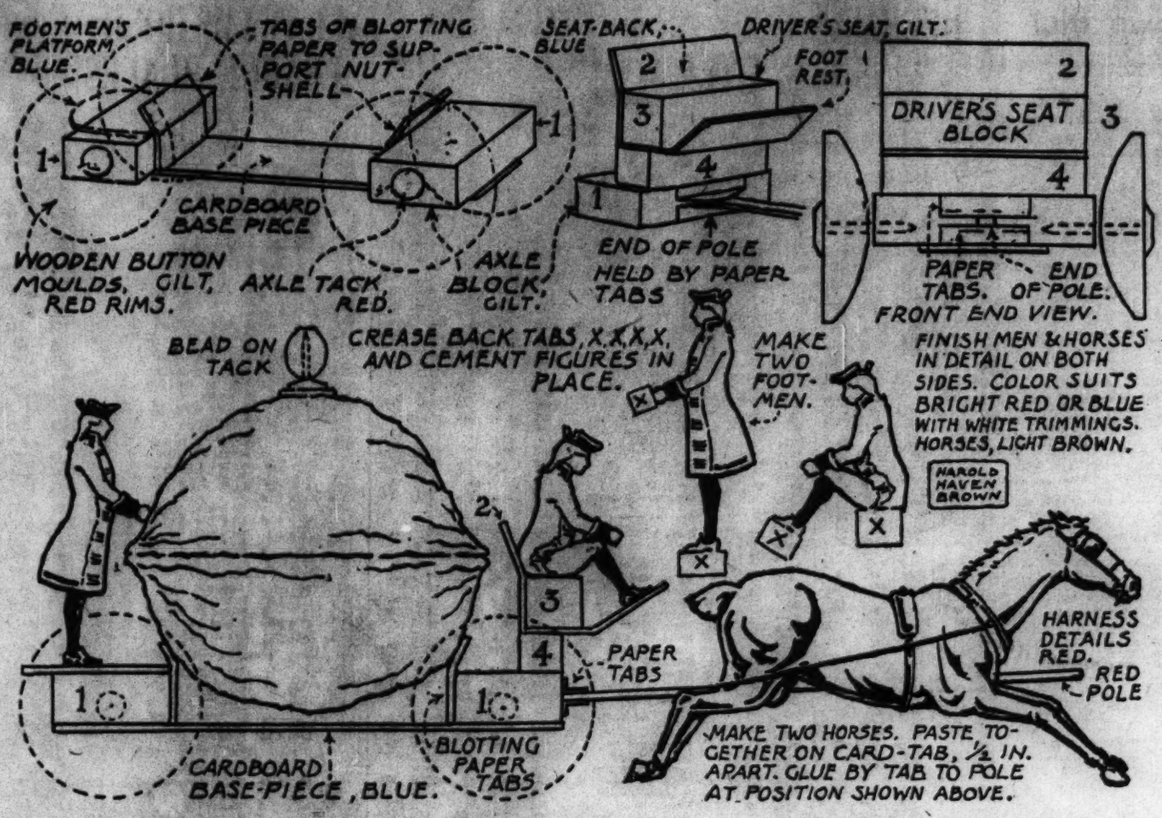
"Oh, I'm glad!" cried Molly. "I'm glad my carelessness turned out to be not so bad after all. But anyway I've learned my lesson. I'll never be so careless with other people's property again."

Chubby lifted a tear-stained face to Molly and sobbed: "Was—was I awful naughty? I didn't mean to be."

"You were naughty in a way," said Molly gently. "But your naughtiness was like mine—it turned out all right this time. But it probably wouldn't next time. So we must never do it again. It's nice to be generous, Chubby. You've shown the rest of us how selfish we were. But after this, honey, don't use other people's property to be generous with. Will you remember that?"

"Yes, I'll 'member," promised Chubby.

And the pupils of Bear Creek school all went home feeling in their hearts the beneficent power of a lesson learned. Even George Burns wore a rather shamefaced and thoughtful expression as he trudged along the road.


FOOTMEN'S PLATFORM, BLUE.
TABS OF BLOTTING PAPER TO SUPPORT NUT-SHELL
SEAT-BACK, BLUE
DRIVER'S SEAT, GILT.
FOOT REST
CARDBOARD BASE PIECE
WOODEN BUTTON MOULDS, GILT, RED RIMS.
AXLE TACK, RED.
AXLE BLOCK, GILT.
END OF POLE HELD BY PAPER TABS
DRIVER'S SEAT BLOCK
PAPER TABS. END OF POLE. FRONT END VIEW.
BEAD ON TACK
CREASE BACK TABS X,X,X,X, AND CEMENT FIGURES IN PLACE.
MAKE TWO FOOTMEN.
FINISH MEN & HORSES IN DETAIL ON BOTH SIDES. COLOR SUITS BRIGHT RED OR BLUE WITH WHITE TRIMMINGS. HORSES, LIGHT BROWN.
HAROLD HAVEN BROWN
PAPER TABS
HARNESS DETAILS RED.
RED POLE
CARDBOARD BASE-PIECE, BLUE.
BLOTTING PAPER TABS
MAKE TWO HORSES. PASTE TOGETHER ON CARD-TAB, ½ IN. APART. GLUE BY TAB TO POLE AT POSITION SHOWN ABOVE.

How to Make a Cinderella Coach

TO MAKE this little coach you will need an English walnut, as large and symmetrical as possible; some small blocks of soft wood; a piece of strong paper, a piece of blotting paper, and some medium and stiff cardboard; four wooden button moulds ⅞ of an inch in diameter; a strip of wood from a berry basket; five tacks with smooth shanks and round heads; a bright bead about ¼ inch; a piece of gold or silver tinsel ribbon; and 12 inches of bright-colored cord. The tools that are needed are a sharp knife, scissors, a tube of liquid glue or cement, black drawing ink, fine pen, sharp pencil, a piece of tracing paper, water color paints, brush, gilt paint.

First cut from the stiff cardboard the base piece 2⅛"x⅞", the back of the driver's seat (No. 2) ½"x⅞", the foot rest ¾"x⅞", the footmen's platform ⅝"x⅞". From the wood make two axle blocks (No. 1) 1"x⅜"x½", the driver's seat block (No. 3) ⅞"x¼"x⅜", and the under block (No. 4) ⅞"x¼"x¼". The carriage pole is cut from the wood of the berry basket 2½" long. The four wooden button moulds are the wheels.

Glue the two axle blocks to the base piece (see upper left diagram). When dry fasten the footmen's platform and the two blotting paper tabs in place as shown. Bend back the blotting paper to hold the shell. Next glue the driver's seat back (No. 2) and the footrest to blocks 3 and 4 and bend as shown in diagram. When dry these are glued in place on the front axle block (No. 1). The carriage pole is attached to the front face of the axle block by two paper tabs as shown. Next glue a small circular piece of heavy cardboard to the top of the shell and to this glue a tack, head down. The bright bead is then glued on the shank of the tack to give an ornamental finish to the top of the coach.

There should be two footmen, one driver, and two horses. These are traced on the medium cardboard, cut out on the outline, and carefully finished on both sides.

Coloring: The cardboard base piece, seat back, foot rest, and footmen's platform are blue; the pole, wheel edges, axle tacks are red; the shell and all other parts are gilt. The driver's seat may be covered with a piece of gilt or silver tinsel ribbon, fringed at the two ends. The men's costumes are red with white trimmings; the faces are flesh color; the wigs white. The horses are light gray and white.

The horses are fastened, ½ inch apart, to the bent-up ends of a small piece of card, whose center flat portion is glued to the carriage pole. The wheels are attached, flat side out, by the tacks to the axle blocks (No. 1). The walnut is glued in place on the blotting paper tabs. The driver and footmen are glued in place by turning under the square tabs (x), and the reins are made of the bright-colored cord.

Rag Doll Rhymes

Miss Muffet

Said Miss Muffet to the Spider,
"Dear Spider, *do* sit tight,
It's your wiggles which alarm me
And make me take to flight!

"But if you'll just be quiet
I will fill you up with whey,
And then, when you have had enough
Why—YOU may run away."

Said the Spider—"Child, I pray you,
Don't let hairy legs affright,
For, if I thought 'twould please you,
I could fold them up quite tight.

"But your bowl—it does intrigue me,
And, if you'll let me stay,
I'll be as good as gold, and you—
Could share with me your whey."

MARY MACDONALD

Newbery Medal Books

TO JOHN NEWBERY, a bookseller and publisher of St. Paul's Churchyard, London, is given the credit of originating the idea of publishing books for children which would give them real joy and pleasure. The middle of the eighteenth century, 1760-1765, marks the first milestone in the golden pathway of children's literature.

"Mother Goose's Melody" (about 1760), and "Goody Two Shoes—The History of Margery Two Shoes" (1765), are the two famous books which have brought John Newbery's name down to us through two centuries of time. Oliver Goldsmith, the English author of Newbery's period, was undoubtedly the author of "Goody Two Shoes," and no doubt assisted Newbery in compiling the Mother Goose melodies, also.

Beginning with 1921, the American Library Association has awarded a medal, called the "John Newbery medal," for the year's most distinguished contribution to American literature for boys and girls. This medal is given by Mr. Frederick Melcher of the Publishers' Weekly, and the award is voted by a committee of children's librarians of the American Library Association. Boys and girls should be particularly interested in the books which have rated high in the opinion of experienced readers of children's literature, beginning with "Goody Two Shoes" (Macmillan Co., N. Y., $1). Even though some of the titles sound elementary, all have a universal quality (human, tender, amusing, sad, poetic, thrilling—whatever it may be) that makes them very good reading for both young and old. The Newbery Medal books follow:

1921—The Story of Mankind.....Hendrik Van Loon (Boni and Liveright, N. Y., $2.50)
1922—The Voyages of Dr. Dolittle.....Hugh Lofting (Frederick Stokes Co., N. Y., $2.00)
1923—The Dark Frigate...Charles Boardman Hawes (Little, Brown Co., N. Y., $2.00)
1924—Tales from Silver Lands...Charles J. Finger (Doubleday Co., Long Island, $2.50)
1925—Shen of the Sea.....Arthur B. Chrisman (Dutton, N. Y., $2.00)
1926—Smoky, the Cowhorse.....Will James (Scribner, N. Y., $2.00, $2.00, $1.00)
1927—Gay-Neck.....Dhan Gopal Mukerji (Dutton, N. Y., $2.00)
1928—The Trumpeter of Krakow.....Eric P. Kelly (Macmillan, N. Y., $2.50)
1929—Hitty, Her First Hundred Years..Rachel Field (Macmillan, N. Y., $2.00)
1930—The Cat Who Went to Heaven.....Elizabeth Coatsworth (Macmillan, N. Y., $2.00)

Do You Know?

1. What was the name of the puppet Geppetto made?
2. What doll wrote her own memoirs?
3. What was the name of the Teddy bear who fell through a lattice window while thinking of "King Louis So-and-So, nicknamed 'the Handsome' "?
4. What was the name of the little cloth rabbit who became alive because his young master loved him so much?
5. What boy doll lived in Racketty-Packetty House and courted Lady Patsy of Tidy Castle?
6. Was little Queen Clotilde's doll known as the happiest doll, the lonesomest doll, the tiniest doll, or the most beautiful doll in the world?
7. Give the names of the Doll family who were wrecked on Floating Island.

Dragon and the Robin

THE Dragon yawned and stirred his limbs, tossing them lightly in the wind that played round the fields and woods. He was really an old tree that had fallen down long ago and been too lazy to pick himself up again, although his leaves still grew in the summer, and his boughs sheltered the birds.

There was something in the air that he could not quite define, but it was a change from yesterday's cold—a certain softness, a suggestion of music that betokened warmer days and sunnier skies.

The Dragon looked about him at the gray, heavy sky, and the snow-covered grass. His branches—those wonderful stepping-stones that the children loved to climb—were still draped in a soft snowy cloak.

He could not make out what the difference was, but he felt quite sure there was a SOMETHING. He wondered if any of his leaves were sprouting and beginning to peep through, or if some birds had spotted a snug corner in the fork of one of his branches and intended to build a nest. But the sight of the white countryside made him realize that nest-building had not yet begun.

A small Robin alighted on Dragon's arm, and hopped around making little happy noises as if he, too, had found an extra "something" to be glad about.

"What is it?" whispered Dragon.

"What is what?" chirped Robin.

"Something—I cannot find it out—but there is something. Is the snow going?"

Robin smiled. "Going? Maybe it is going, some time, but it has not gone yet. Look at it, look at the children skating and tobogganing. Have you not had snowballs aimed at you? I had to dodge some this very morning when the boys were having a big game. It was such fun, and I longed to join in, but they did not notice me."

"Yes, I, too, have had my full share of snowballing. But I still feel something different. Perhaps it is clover," he added softly.

Robin hopped up and down in merriment. "How funny you are, Dragon," he cheeped. "Do you really think you can smell clover when it won't arrive for months? Can you really imagine flowers are here?"

Just as he was speaking there came the weeniest, teeniest tinkle over the snow.

"What is it?" asked Robin under his breath.

"Bells—little bells bringing us some news. Let us ask the Wind what they are saying."

Robin hopped round to the other side of the old tree so as to catch the Wind as he flew past, and there his little bright eyes saw a beautiful sight. Close by Dragon's side, nestling against the sheltering boughs near the ground, was a bunch of Snowdrops, glowing in the snow.

"Hello!" they called in their tinkly voices.

"Hello!" said Robin. "So it is you who are ringing the bells!"

"Yes, we decided to wake up today, because there is something different, the promise of warmer days—"

"I know what it is!" cried Robin, breaking into a little song, "it is SPRING!" and his sweet voice sang out the loveliest melody.

Dragon stirred happily and rocked his boughs from side to side, for he knew that Spring was close at hand, trailing her flowery garments over the countryside.

Little Billy Robin

Little Billy Swallow
And Sally Swallow too
Love to fly and sail on high
The livelong summer through.
They have so many farmyard friends
To call upon each day
And often soar above the fields
To see them making hay.

In the meadows sunny
And by the shady streams
Through the days the cows will graze
Dreaming happy dreams.
Swallows darting suddenly
Touch the water blue,
Just to hear the lazy cows
"Moo-oo-oo!"

DOROTHY BURNHAM EATON.

Mail Bag

Los Angeles, California

Dear Editor:

My mistress has just finished reading the letter from Prince Rondo Broadhurst, and she was so thrilled she read it aloud to the whole family. She told them that Prince Rondo must be my twin brother, for I, too, play with dollies and all kinds of toys.

I have one dolly, made of heavy canvas, that is about three years old. My master made this dolly for me from a pattern that was in The Christian Science Monitor. Another dolly is a big, fat, woolly one, who has a face like a Kewpie and is called Kewpie. I used to take a dolly or some plaything to bed with me every night, but now only do it once in a while. I love my dollies so much that I show them to everyone who comes here.

I have a black kitty head that has a whistle in it. I had two others before this one, and when I got the whistles out of them, they didn't seem to amuse me any more. Somehow, I can't get the whistle out of this one, but I never give up until I succeed in doing what I start out to do. You see I am a bull dog, and I have heard someone speak of "a bull-dog determination," so I must live up to it.

I wonder if Prince Rondo helps his mistress with the housework? I always shake the pillows when my mistress makes the beds, and how I love to get hold of the dust mop and help wipe the floors, though my mistress does not seem to think that I help very much.

I hope you will enjoy reading my letter as much as my mistress has enjoyed every letter she has read from all my little dog and kitty and other kinds of friends.

BIMBO F.

Carlisle, Indiana

Dear Editor:

In our geography at school, we are studying Asia. I should like to hear from anyone in Europe, South America, or Asia, and I will answer any letters. I should especially like to hear from someone in Jerusalem. In our school we have an English club. All children who make E (excellent) in English and have no unsatisfactory grade on their card may belong.

I am 9 years old and this is the first time I have written. I like to read "The Children's Page." I also enjoy the Mail Bag.

ANNE C.

Forest Glen, Maryland

Dear Editor:

This is my first letter to the Mail Bag. I enjoy reading the Children and Young Folks' pages and all the letters in the Mail Bag. I have been going to a Christian Science Sunday School in Washington, D. C., since I was three years old.

In school we have been studying about forestry and the medieval age, but now we are studying American history. I like to cut out and collect the state flags in the Wednesday Monitor.

We have a cat named Buzzy, after the cat in the Monitor. She is gray, black and white.

I am nine years old and like music and painting very much. I should like to correspond with other girls who are interested in the same things.

Much love to all the Mail Baggers.

EUNICE C.

The following would like to receive letters:

GIRLS

Alice Kathryn K. (8), Downers Grove, Ill.
Florence B. (8), Jamaica, N. Y.
Virginia S. (10), Coudersport, Pa. Collecting stamps.
Barbara F. (12), Haverhill, Mass.
Bonnie B. (12), Albany, Ore. Collecting stamps.

BOYS

Harrison C. (9), Cleveland, Ohio.

Will the following please send in their last names and street addresses, as letters are waiting for them?

June E., Lakewood, Ohio
Betty H., Portland, Ore.
Bonnie —, Tracy, Minn.
James Kriechbaum, El Paso, Texas.

RULES FOR CORRESPONDENCE

1. Letters to Mail Bag correspondents should be inclosed in an envelope stamped and partially addressed, and mailed to the Editor of the Mail Bag, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. The Editor will see that the addresses are completed and that the letters are forwarded to their destinations. A note giving the full name and address of the sender must also be inclosed. Do not write in asking for names and addresses.

2. When there is any doubt about postage rates, inquiry should be made at the local post office. To most foreign countries the rate is 5 cents.

3. If you are writing from outside the United States inclose stamps of your own country for forwarding your letters, but do not attach them to the envelope. These can be exchanged for American stamps here.

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STOCK PRICES TAKE A DROP AS EXPECTED

Profit-Taking After Last Week's Big Uprush Brings Setback

NEW YORK, Feb. 15 (AP)—The stock market experienced the inevitable setback today that follows the sort of breath-taking uprush of the last two sessions of trading.

Profit-taking stepped in to halt the market's rise, but after an active flurry during the first half-hour selling was rather desultory, and quotations fluctuated irregularly.

Final prices were above the day's lows, net losses ranging generally from 1 to 4 points. American Can, Allied Chemical, Westinghouse, Coca Cola and Eastman were off about 2, while American Telephone was down 4.

U. S. Steel, Union Pacific, New York Central, Consolidated Gas, du Pont and General Electric showed net losses of 1 to 1½.

Sales approximated 2,000,000 shares.

Buyers Are Cautious

Kennecott and Anaconda lost about a point, and International Nickel nearly as much. Du Pont lost 2½, but recovered most of its loss on the regular dividend announcement.

Extreme losses of 2 to 4 were numerous, appearing in such issues as American Can, Case, Sears, Consolidated Gas, General Electric, Westinghouse, Allied Chemical and others.

Commission houses reported a distinct revival of public interest in the market, but noted that buyers were decidedly cautious, after the several false starts of the last two years.

On the whole, however, market sentiment remained much improved.

Transamerica stock was virtually unaffected by the return of the Giannini interests to control of the corporation. Report that the new management would follow highly conservative policies led Wall Street observers to expect little immediate change.

Bond Market Firm

Renewed confidence in improved investment sentiment was displayed by the bond market today, and listed loans of all categories held firm in broad trading.

Next to the railway section, United States Government bonds exhibited the greatest activity. Treasury issues were especially strong, most of them registering gains of nearly a point.

Virtually all of the transportation liens marked up their prices in the early hours, and then several gave ground under what traders declared was profit-taking. It was pointed out that some reaction was no more than normal.

Among the bonds recording gains were Delaware & Hudson 4s, Great Northern 4½s, New York Central 5s, Nickel Plate 4½s, Northern Pacific 4s, Pennsylvania general 4½s Southern Pacific 4½s and Union Pacific 4s.

An upward trend was maintained by many of the sound utility and industrial bonds. American & Foreign Power 5s and Consolidated Gas of New York 5½s showed strength, and Armour & Company 4½s and United States Rubber 5s were up from 1 to 3 points.

The foreign category was somewhat irregular. Argentine loans advanced sharply, as did those of Colombia and Peru. German, British and Japanese obligations eased.

IMPROVED TONE IN FALL RIVER COTTON CLOTH

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FALL RIVER, Mass., Feb. 15—Although trading was spotty last week in the local cloth market, an easily apparent tone of improvement has been noticeable for the last three or four weeks.

Prices have held more firm during this period than for some months previous. With liquidation of four local mills nearly completed there is little distressed goods available for competition with the product of going concerns.

On the basis of 6⅝ cents for the 4:37s and 5⅝ cents for the 4:70s, sateens sold fairly well during the week.

Demand eased up somewhat on lawns, but a fair quantity of these goods was disposed of.

Both voiles and marquisettes sales were limited.

A little business was done in goods of print yarn constructions, with 36-inch goods selling somewhat better than during the previous week.

Current quotations on standard goods are as follows: 39-inch, 56x44s, 4 cents; 31½-inch, 56x52s, 3¾ to 4 cents; 27-inch, 56x52s, 3 cents; 27-inch, 56x44s, 2 15-16 cents, and 25-inch, 40x32s, 2¼ cents.

COMMODITY PRICE TREND STILL DOWN

Prof. Irving Fisher's wholesale price index of 200 representative commodities from Dun's Review and the purchasing power of the dollar for the week ended Feb. 12 were 63.6 and $1.572 against 64.2 and $1.557 the preceding week. Average for 1926 is used as a basis for this computation, and is therefore placed at 100.

Averages for other periods compare with it as follows:

	Index No.	Purch pow
1913—Average	69.8	143.3
1914—December (low)	67.3	148.6
1920—May (peak)	167.2	59.8
1923—Average	101.1	98.9
1924—Average	98.9	101.1
1925—Average	103.2	96.1
1926—Average	100.0	100.0
1927—Average	94.2	106.2
1928—Average	98.2	101.8
1929—Average	96.3	103.9
1930—Average	86.3	116.1
1931—Average	71.4	140.4
1938—January	65.0	153.8
Jan., wk ended Jan. 23	65.2	153.4
Jan., wk ended Jan. 29	64.5	155.1
Feb., wk ended Feb. 5	64.2	156.7
Feb., wk ended Feb. 12	63.6	157.3

CANADIAN CUSTOMS REVENUE UP

OTTAWA, Ont., Feb. 15 (AP)—Canadian customs and excise revenue showed a $400,947 increase for January over January a year ago. The total for last month was $14,348,109 and for January, 1931, $13,938,161.

GREAT LAKES DREDGE & DOCK

Great Lakes Dredge & Dock Company reports for the year ended Dec. 31 net income of $1,325,810 aftet depreciation, federal taxes, etc., equal to $2.40 a share on the 552,120 shares, compared with $3,718,448, or $4.01 a share, in 1930.

MONDAY'S NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS

Closing Prices

1932 High	1932 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Feb. 15	Last Feb. 13
3	2		Abitibi Pow & P					
3¼	2		Abitibi pf	300	3	3	3	3
5⅝	3¾		Adams Express	400	5	5	5	5
67	55	5	Adams Exp pf	6300	67	65	65	65
13	10¾	1	Addressograph	400	12	12	12	12
3½	2½		Advance Rumely	100	3	3	3	3
13⅞	13⅛	1.60	Affiliated Prod	100	14	14	14	14
37	30	4½g†	Air Reduction	1700	37	34½	34½	37
16¾	11⅞	.50	Alaska-Juneau	4700	16¾	14¾	14¾	16¾
3¼	1¾		Alleghany Corp	3100	3¼	3	3	3
7⅝	3½		Alleph pf ww xxx	3800	7⅝	7	7	7
6¼	3½		Alleghany pf xw	400	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
77¼	62¼	5‡	Allied Chem	100	77¼	77¼	77¼	77
13⅝	10⅛	.50	Allis Chalmers	17800	13⅝	12¾	12¾	13
14	12	2	Amerada	1500	14	13½	13½	13½
7½	5½		Am Ag Ch Del	100	7½	7½	7½	7½
18⅝	12½	1.60	Am Bank Note	1900	18	18	18	18
47	32	7	Am Bank Note pf	100	47	47	47	47
15⅛	13	1.60	Am Brake &F	1900	15	15	15	15
70	54½	5†	Am Can	400	70	69½	70	70
126⅛	117¾	7	Am Can pf	41000	68	65	66¾	69½
8½	6¼		Am Car & Fdry	300	8	8	8	8
34⅞	25	7	Am Car & F pf	300	77½	77½	77½	77½
6	5		Am Chain	90	31	31	31	30½
26	24	7	Am Chain pf	100	8	8	8	8
35⅞	29	3†	Am Chicle	100	34	34	34	34
8½	6½		Am Com Alcohol	300	35⅛	35¼	35⅛	34⅛
5	3		Am Encaustic T	400	7⅜	7⅛	7⅜	8
10½	7¼		Am European	200	4¾	4¾	4¾	4½
9¼	6¼		Am & For Pow	100	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼
33	23	6	Am & For Pow	7300	8⅝	7½	7½	8
38½	21⅞	7	Am & For Pow 6	500	33	33	33	33
17¼	11½		Am & For Pow 7	400	27½	26¾	27½	27
3½	2¾	1	Am & For Pw 2pf	800	14⅜	13½	13¾	15
17½	12	3	Am Hawaiian	300	5½	5½	5½	5½
7⅞	5		Am Ice	600	15	15	15	15½
3¾	1¾		Am Int	8800	7¾	6¾	7¼	7¾
9⅛	5¾		Ab La France	100	½	½	½	½
3¼	2		Am Locomotive	900	8½	8	8	8
6¾	4¼		Ab Mach & Met	500	3½	3¼	3¼	3
19½	15		Am Metal	1200	5	4⅞	5	4⅞
33	29⅜		Am Metal 6%	210	17	17	17	17
16⅞	13	1	Am News	10	30¼	30¼	30¼	30
58	48	6	Am Power & Lt	1900	15½	14⅝	14⅝	15½
8½	6	.40	Am P&L 6% pf	100	51½	51½	51	51
3	1¾		Am Radiator	4200	8½	7⅞	7⅞	8
10⅜	7⅜		Am Republics	1200	3⅛	3	3⅛	
25½	21⅜	6	Am Rolling Mill	8800	10⅝	9⅞	9⅞	10½
25½	21	5	Am Safety Razor	500	25¼	25	25	25½
18⅜	12⅜	.50	Am Shipbuilding	10	22	22	22	
½	½		Am Smelt & Ref	6400	16½	14⅞	15½	16¾
1¼	½		Am Solvents & Co	13600	½	½	½	½
5⅝	5⅜		Am Solvents pf	300	¾	¾	¾	¾
35¾	33¼	2½†	Am Steel Fdries	1900	8⅞	7⅝	7⅝	8
34½	31¼		Am Stores	300	35¼	35¼	35¼	35
88⅛	67⅝	7	Am Sugar Ref	700	27	26½	26½	26
134	107¾	9	Am Sug Ref pf	300	70	70	70	69½
25	19¾		Am Tel & Tel	107900	131	127⅝	128⅝	132¾
30	24⅝	3	Am Type Fndrs	400	36	19¾	20	
75	70	6	Am Wat W&E	1900	31½	30	30	31½
28½	21½	3	Am Wat pf 6	100	72	72	72	
5	3		Am WW&E ct	300	27	26¾	26¾	27
24¼	15½		Am Woolen	400	4¾	4½	4½	4¾
12⅜	8		Am Woolen pf	5800	34¼	22	23	23¼
16	13	2.40	Am Zinc Lead&S	300	3	3	3	3
70	70	6½g	Anaconda Cop	12100	10¾	9⅞	10	10⅞
94	90	7	Anchor Cap	2700	14¼	14	14¼	13¾
40	32	7	Anchor Cap pf	100	70	70	70	
1½	1		Archer Dan pf	90	94	94	94	92
⅞	½		Armour Del pf	300	39½	39	39½	
9½	6⅜		Armour Ill A	200	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
2¼	1¾		Armour Ill B	400	¾	¾	¾	¾
5¼	2¾		Armour Ill pf	100	9	9	9	9½
12⅝	6		Asso Apparel Ind	1200	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
94	71	6	Asso Dry Goods	300	77½	77½	77½	77½
41½	25¼	4	Atchison T&SF	2700	87¾	84½	84¾	87¼
103¾	88⅛	1	Atl Coast Line	200	31	31	31	30½
25½	17½	2	Atl Refining	12800	10½	10	10½	10¼
79½	72¾	6	Atlas Powder	300	23¾	20	20	20
151⅞	91½	4‡	Atlas Powder pf	10	73	73	73	73
3½	2⅜		Auburn Auto	24600	134	116	119½	123½
			Aviation Corp Del	600	2⅞	2¾	2¾	2⅞

—B—

8½	4⅞		Baldwin Loco	900	8	7½	7½	8
28½	16⅛		Baldwin Loco pf	8000	24⅞	22¼	22¼	21⅞
21⅜	12¾	4	Balt & Ohio	9400	18¾	16⅞	17⅛	19
41½	27½		Balt & Ohio pf	300	34	33¼	34	34
5⅞	4		Barnsdall A	1300	5½	5	5	5⅜
43½	35⅛	4	Beatrice Cream	300	37¾	37½	37½	39¾
95	83	7	Beatrice Cr pf	14000	83¼	83¼	83¼	
18¾	15	1	Bendix Aviation	8400	17⅞	17	17	17⅝
24¼	19½	2	Best & Co	2600	24¼	23¼	24½	24
23¼	15½		Bethlehem Steel	19100	22¾	20	20¾	22⅜
74	60	7	Beth Steel pf	700	66⅞	64⅞	64⅞	
8¾	7	.50	*Blaw Knox	100	7¾	7¾	7¾	7½
14	14		Bloomingdale	10	14	14	14	
22¼	17½	1½	Bohn Alum & Br	1300	21¼	20½	20½	20½
51	48	5†	Bon Ami A	100	49½	49½	49½	
40⅝	34¾		3½*Borden	6200	40½	38⅝	38⅝	40½
12¼	9	1	Borg Warner	2300	11⅞	10¾	11	11½
10	7⅞	1	Briggs Mfg	1900	9⅞	9¼	9¼	9¾
10½	8	2	Briggs & Strat	100	9¾	9¾	9¾	
4	3¼		Brockway	200	⅞	⅞	⅞	
41¾	30½	4	Brooklyn Man T	3100	40⅝	40	40¼	41¾
52½	42¼	6	Brooklyn Q pf	100	50½	50½	50½	
36	33¼	3	Brown Shoe	100	36	36	36	
2½	1¾		Brunswick Balke	600	2	1¾	1¾	2⅛
2	1⅜		Bruns Terminal	300	2	1¾	1¾	2⅛
7½	5½		Bucyrus E cv pf	500	7¼	6¾	6¾	6½
2¾	1¾		Budd Mfg	200	2½	2¼	2¼	2
4½	2¾		Budd Wheel	600	3⅜	3¼	3¼	3⅜
3½	3		Bullard	600	5	4¾	4¾	5
1½	½		Bulova Watch	100	3	3	3	
12¾	9⅞	.80	Burns Bros B	200	⅝	⅝	⅝	
62	50	7	Burroughs Add	1800	11¾	11¼	11¼	11⅞
1¼	1		Bush Term deb	1000	56¼	56¼	56¼	55
4½	3½		Butte Cop & Zinc	100	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
15⅝	10½		Butterick	300	4	4	4	4
55	50	7	Byers	2900	15½	14½	14¾	15½
			Byers pf	10	55	55	55	

—C—

11⅞	8½		Calif Packing	100	11½	11⅛	11⅛	11⅞
4	3		Calumet & Hecla	1000	3¼	3	3	3½
12½	10	1.20	Canada Dry	400	13	12	12½	12⅝
16	10⅜	1¼	Canadian Pacific	4900	15⅞	15	15½	15⅝
6	4¼		Capital Admin	300	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
43⅜	26½		Case Thresh	51700	38½	32½	35½	35
75	49½	7	Case Thresh pf	10	60	60	60	59⅞
15	10⅞	1	*Caterpillar Trac	600	13½	12¾	12¾	12⅞
4	1½		Cavanagh Dobbs	100	2⅞	2¾	2¾	3½
22¾	15⅞		Cavanagh D pf	10	20	20	20	
6¼	5		Century Ribbon	1300	6¼	6	6⅛	6
15	9¾	1	Cerro de Pasco	3900	12⅝	11⅜	11⅝	12⅝
7	4¾		Checker Cab Mfg	200	6¼	6¼	6¼	6⅜
20⅝	13	3	Chesapeake Corp	4900	17¾	16¾	17	17
31½	21½	2½	Ches & Ohio	15000	25¾	24½	24⅝	25⅛
17	11⅜		Chi & E Ill pf	500	2	2	2	2
15½	9⅜		Chi & Gt West	100	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
3¼	1¾		Chi & Gt W pf	500	13⅜	13	13	13½
5¼	2¾		Chi Mil&St P	900	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
12⅝	6		Chi Mil & St P pf	100	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
6¾	3¾		Chi & N western	3700	10½	9¾	9¾	10⅜
16⅜	8½		Chi Pneu Tool	300	5⅜	5	5	5
24½	11½		Chi Rock Isl & P	2300	13⅜	12¼	12⅜	12¾
27½	14⅞		Chi RI&P 6%	700	19	16½	17¼	16½
8½	7		Chi RI&P 7%	200	20	18⅛	18¼	
7½	5		Chickasha Cot O	100	8	8	8	
15⅜	10½	1	Childs Company	100	6	6	6	6¼
2⅛	⅝		Chrysler	15800	13⅜	12½	12¾	13⅜
60	60		City Stores	400	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	1¼
95½	95¼	7	Cleve-Pitts	10	60	60	60	
115¾	97½	7½	Cluett Pbdy pf	100	96	95	95	
90	87	6	Coca Cola	3900	114½	111⅜	113	115¼
9½	7		Colg-Palm-P pf	400	87	87	87	
10¼	9		Collins & Aikman	100	8½	8½	8½	8½
15¼	11⅞	1½	Colonial Bea Oil	200	10¼	10¼	10¼	
38½	28	3	Columbia Gas	9900	14⅜	13⅝	14	14⅛
17¼	8½	1.60	Columbia Carb	2700	35¾	33	33½	35⅛
68	56	6½	Comm Credit	1800	10¼	9¾	9¾	10
24	19½	3	Comm Cred 1pf	10	8	8	8	
24¾	15½	2	Comm Cred A	100	67	67	67	
69¾	3⅜	6	Comm Inv Tr	2300	24	23¼	23¼	24
3⅜	3		Comm Tr cv pf	1200	69	68½	68¾	69¾
9½	7¼	1	Comm I Tr war	100	1	1	1	
9¼	5⅛	.30	Comm Solvents	12700	9½	8⅜	9	9
68⅜	59	6	Comwlth &S 6pf	6800	4¾	4¼	4¼	4¼
11	8	1	*Congoleum Nairn	500	6⅜	6⅛	6⅛	6⅜
5⅜	3⅜		Consol Film Ind	700	10¾	10¼	10¼	11
11½	8⅜	2	Consol Film I pf	400	4½	4	4	3⅝
64¾	54⅛	4	Consol Gas	17400	10¼	9⅞	9⅞	10½
93	89	5	Consol Gas pf	300	63¾	62	62¼	64½
			Consol Textile	700	90¾	89⅞	89⅞	90
1⅝	1⅜		Container A	100	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
46	40	8	Cont Baking A	600	6	5⅝	6	6
37⅝	31¾	2½	Cont Baking B	1700	1	⅞	1	¾
4½	3½		Cont Baking pf	700	45½	45	45½	45
24⅜	19	2.40	Cont Can	3500	37⅝	36⅝	36⅞	37⅜
13¼	1		Cont Dia Fibre	100	4½	4½	4½	4½
6⅞	5¾		Cont Insurance	300	24¼	22⅝	22⅝	23¼
¾	⅜		Cont Motors	2400	1½	1¼	1⅜	1¼
45⅜	37	3	Cont Oil	1900	6⅜	6¼	6⅜	6¼
43¼	28⅜		Corn Products	3500	34	33¼	33¾	34
23	20	2†	Coty	3600	44¼	42½	43	44⅞
12½	10¼		Cream of Wheat	300	4¼	4	4	4¼
4½	3		Crex Carpet	100	22½	22½	22½	22¼
14⅜	12¾	1.20	Crosley Radio	200	12½	12¾	12⅝	12½
24	21⅜	2.70	Crown Cork & S	10	3¼	3¼	3¼	
13¼	11⅜		Crown Cork pf	400	12¾	12¼	12	
13¾	1		Cuba Co	400	20⅞	20⅜	20⅜	
8½	7		Cuban Am Sug	200	1½	1½	1½	
1	⅞		Cuban Am S pf	100	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
33½	24	4	Cuban Cane Sug	10	7½	7½	7½	7½
22	22	2	Cudahy Packing	100	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
86	75	7	Curtis Publishing	1300	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝	
2¾	1¼		Curtis Pub pf	1300	24¾	24	24	24¾
3⅜	1⅞		Curtiss-Wright	100	75	75	75	
10	7½		Curtiss-Wright A	6700	2	1⅞	2	2
			Cutler Hammer	1200	2⅝	2½	2⅝	2½
				200	8⅝	8	8⅝	

—D—

5¼	3½		Davison Chem	500	4½	4½	4½	4⅜
15¼	10	1.40	Deere Co pf	200	11½	11	11	11½
89½	65½	9	Del & Hudson	1900	89¼	83	83	89½
28¾	17⅜		Del Lack & W	1800	23	22	22½	22¼
122	107	8	Detroit Edison	100	111½	111½	111½	109¾
15½	12½	1*	Diamond Match	200	15¼	15	15	15½
23½	21⅜	1½	Diamond M pf	100	7½	7½	7½	7½
1¼	⅞		Dome Mines	100	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾
15½	13	1.20	Dominion Stores	200	15½	15¼	15¼	15⅝
13⅞	7¾	1¼	Douglas A	1200	12½	12¼	12⅜	12⅝
12½	10¼	2	Dresser B	100	11½	11½	11½	
57½	46⅛	4	Du Pont de Nem	100	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	12
100½	98	6	Du Pont deb	63400	56¾	54¾	55⅝	57½
				300	101	101	101	100⅛

—E—

87⅞	68½	5	Eastman Kodak	7700	78	73½	75⅝	77
118	116	8	Eastman Kod pf	20	118	118	118	118
7⅜	4¾	.50	Eaton Axle & Sp	300	7¼	6¾	6¾	7⅜
1¼	⅞		Edmgton Schild	600	½	½	½	½
12½	5¾		Edmgton S pf	100	8½	8½	8½	8½
31½	23¾	4	Elec Auto-Lite	3700	31½	29½	30	30⅜
13⅝	10½		Elec Boat	100	1½	1½	1½	1¾
6	4		Elec & Mus Ind	4100	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
64	47	7	Elec Pow & Lt	11300	13¾	12¼	12⅝	13
58½	39⅛	6	Elec Pow & Lt pf	300	55½	54⅞	55⅜	53¾
32	25½	4	El Pw&L 6% pf	300	47⅝	47	47	
36	25½	2	Elec Sto Battery	400	31½	30½	30⅝	31½
23⅜	18	1.60	Endicott Johnson	300	38⅛	38	38⅛	38
47⅞	44½	5	Engineers Pub S	100	24	24	24	24
18	17½	2½	Engineers P S 5 pf	100	50	50	50	
10	5⅛		Equitable Off Bld	100	10	10	10	
			Erie RR	1300	12⅝	12⅛	12⅛	
			Erie RR 1pf	100	2	2	2	
			Erie RR 2pf	100	11	11	11	10¾
			Eureka Vacuum	600	8	8	8	8

—F—

			Fashion Park	400	1½	1½	1½	
22	22	1½†	Fed Lt & Trac	100	22	22	22	
63½	53	6	*Fed Lt & Tr pf	10	63	63	63	
5½	3½		Fed Water Serv	1200	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
27⅜	20	2.60	Fidelity Phe F In	1300	24½	23½	24¼	24⅜
15	12½	1	Firestone T&R	1300	12¾	12¼	12⅜	12⅝
50½	50½	6	*Firestone T&R pf	100	54	54	54	55
49⅝	41½	2½	First Nat Stores	2200	51½	49	50	50½
⅞	⅛		Fisk Rubber	1100	¾	¾	¾	¾
⅞	⅛		Fisk Rub 1pf	10	½	½	½	½
4⅝	4⅛		Fisk R 1pf cv	100	4½	4½	4½	4½
11¼	8		Follansbee B	100	4¾	4¾	4¾	
19⅞	15⅝	1.10	Foster-Wheeler	1300	10¼	9⅞	10	10
4½	3		Fourth Nat Inv	1300	18½	18	18	19
5⅝	2¾		Foundation Co	1300	3½	3¼	3¼	4
19½	15¼	2*	Fox Film pf	2400	4⅝	3¾	4	4
			Freeport Texas	3000	19	17⅞	18	19

—G—

1⅞	1¼		Gabriel Snub A	100	1½	1¼	1¼	
17½	11	3	Gamewell	20	13¾	13¾	13¾	19

1932 High	1932 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Feb. 15	Last Feb. 13
3⅝	2⅜		Gen Am Inv					
15⅛	10	1.40	Gen Am Tnk Car	1300	30⅛	30⅛	30½	33
15	11	2	Gen Asphalt	400	14¼	13¾	13¾	13¾
3	2		Gen Baking	1400	13⅝	13⅛	13⅜	13¾
3½	2		Gen Bronze	600	3¼	3¼	3¼	3
21½	8		Gen Cable A	900	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
3½	2		Gen Cable pf	20	15¼	15¼	15¼	15¾
20⅝	17⅝	1.60	Gen Electric	56100	21¼	19	19	19
21⅜	16⅞	.60	Gen Elec Sp	3400	11	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞
38⅜	31⅜	6	Gen Foods	9100	38¾	34⅝	34⅝	34½
24½	19	6	Gen Gas & E A	1500	24¼	23¾	24	24
39⅛	34⅝	6	Gen G&E cv	100	19	19	19	20
35⅝	31⅜	2	Gen G & E 7%	10	29½	28	28	28
38⅜	30⅝	3	Gen Gas & E 6%	100	40	40	40	
34⅜	19½	2	Gen Mills	100	37	36⅛	36⅛	36½
81⅛	60⅞	5	Gen Motors	61400	23	22¼	22½	23⅛
14	11¾		Gen Mot 5% pf	400	84½	84	84¼	83
3⅝	3⅜		Gen Print Ink	100	13½	12½	12½	12
38⅝	19⅝	8	Gen Pub Service	900	4⅞	4½	4⅝	4⅝
1¼	⅝		Gen Ry Signal	700	25	24	24	25
16	15		Gen Realty	800	1	1	1	1
1½	½		Gen Steel Cas pf	100	15	15	15	
14½	10⅜		Gen Theo Equip	2200	¾	¾	¾	¾
84⅛	80	7	Gillette S R pf	12800	16⅝	15⅞	16	17
23⅜	22	7	Gimbel Bros pf	400	86½	86½	86½	
5⅜	3

STEEL TRADE CONTINUES TO MOVE SLOWLY

Ford Offers Some Hope and Railroad Orders May Be Large

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 15—The pace of the steel industry has fallen one point to 27 per cent of capacity and a rate of 26 per cent may develop before the end of this week. However, there are prospects of better business on the horizon.

A constructive development was the announcement of the Ford Motor Company of its two new models, a 4 and an 8-cylinder car. Now that this point of suspense in the automobile industry has been cleared up it generally is in a position to go ahead with production.

At the same time the output of cars is proving somewhat disappointing, and it seems probable now that February production will not be larger than for January, though two weeks ago a rather sharp gain was expected.

The National Automobile Chamber of Commerce makes a preliminary estimate of January production, which was 2 per cent greater than during December but 29 per cent under that of January of last year, the figures being 126,500 cars and trucks for the United States and Canada. Increased purchasing of steel by the automobile makers is expected shortly.

Railways Expected to Buy

The sharpest improvement in steel purchasing is expected to come from the railroads, though the bulk of this may be slow in getting under way. Steel rails should be the best item of railroad steel demand, a type of purchasing which has been neglected sorely during the last several months.

The live rail prospects now are 20,000 tons for the Southern Pacific and 17,000 tons for the Nickel Plate. Purchasing of track accessories in the Chicago district has been fairly lively during the last few days.

The Pennsylvania Railroad has applied to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation for a loan of $5,000,000 monthly for the electrification of its lines from New York to Washington.

Though most of the steel for this project has already been purchased, it is probable that supplemental tonnage must be sought. It at least shows the possibilities under this financing scheme of construction projects being launched and steel tonnages bought.

Sheet Prices to Rise

The interesting development in the price situation is the proposed stand to be taken by makers of sheets and strips on prices which are to be boosted $2 to $4 a ton above levels at which the actual market lies.

The sheet makers see the futility of continual price cutting, and realize that if a firm stand is to be taken this is the opportune moment, what with automobile makers purchasing larger tonnages. A similar stand was taken late last year and was moderately successful.

It is probable that if the sheet makers engineer their firm stand, makers of other products will follow suit. Though the net result may be a failure to obtain actually higher prices, it at least will have the effect of postponing further price declines. Iron and steel scrap has given fresh ground, the composite price being $8.23 a ton compared with $8.33 and making a historic low.

The steel trade is suffering from foreign competition the most severely during this century. Welsh tin plate has been sold along the Atlantic seaboard and on the Pacific Coast at $3 a box, duty paid, compared with the domestic price of $4.75. It is little wonder, therefore, that tin plate production is declining, being at 35 per cent of capacity compared with 40 per cent a week ago.

The American Can Company has arranged for its purchase of 1932 requirements of tin plate from the American Sheet & Tin Plate Company, subsidiary of the United States Steel Corporation, estimated at about 400,000 tons. It is assumed that the purchaser obtained a considerable concession from the official price of $4.75 a box.

Pig Iron Has Competition

Foreign pig iron is another item which is giving American producers serious competition. Another cargo of 3000 tons of Dutch iron is about to arrive at Bridgeport, following an arrival last month of 5000 tons. The Barrow district of England recently sold 20,000 tons of iron to a cast iron pipe maker of New Jersey.

The unfilled tonnage statement of the Steel Corporation for January was not surprising, there having been a decline of under 90,000 tons following a drop by nearly 200,000 tons the preceding month.

The interesting feature was that orders on the books of the leading maker were the smallest in the history of the corporation. This may not be so serious as appears on the surface by reason of the fact that never have steel consumers been in such a hand-to-mouth buying mood.

Copper at New Low

The outstanding event among the nonferrous metals was the reaching of a new all-time low by copper which sold in the home market at 6 cents a pound and abroad at 6¼c.

Zinc hovered around its all-time bottom point of 2.80c a pound, East St. Louis, and demand was quiet.

The lead price has been unchanged since the middle of December, though the undertone was rather easy. Tin and silver have been fluctuating narrowly around levels of the last several weeks.

UNITED CARBON COMPANY

NEW YORK, Feb. 15—The annual report of the United Carbon Company, to be issued in about a week, probably will show a loss of about $100,000 for 1931 after depreciation and depletion of more than $700,000, surrendered leases, abandoned wells and similar items, but before provision to reduce carbon black inventories to the lower of cost or market. Inventory price adjustment probably approximated the 1930 deduction of $292,789. If about the same inventory write-down is taken for 1931 net loss for the year will be between $390,000 and $400,000.

PLAN LUMBER MARKETING UNIT

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 15 — Important Pacific Northwest lumber interests are studying ways of establishing a co-operative marketing association, eventually to be composed of all units in the industry, to stabilize prices and restore operations to a profitable basis.

New York Bond Market

(Quotations to 1:30 p. m.)

	High	Low
Ah Straus 5½s '43	83¼	83¼
Alleghany Corp 5s '44	37½	37
Alleghany Corp 5s '49	33¾	33
Alleghany Corp 5s '50	32¾	31½
Amer & Foreign Pow 5s 2030	43½	41
Amer I G Chem 5½s '49	68	67¾
Amer Ice Co 5s '53	67	67
Amer Inter 5½s '49	70	69½
Amer Metals Co 5½s '34	61	60
Amer Smelting 5s '47	90½	89
Amer Sugar Refining 6s '37	100	98½
Amer T&T 4½s '39 cv	106¾	106
Amer T&T col 5s '46	99½	98¾
Amer T&T deb 5s '60	97½	97
Amer T&T 5s '65	97½	97
Amer T&T deb 5½s '43	101¾	101½
Amer WW & Elec 5s '34	89½	89½
Amer WW & Elec deb 6s '75	77¼	75
Amer Writing Paper 6s '47	33	33
Arkansas Mem Bge 5s '64	80	80
Armour & Co 4½s '39	71¾	71¾
Armour & Co of Del 5½s '43	83	81¾
Atch T&SF adj 4s '95	76¾	76½
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	85½	85
Atch T&SF 4½s '48	92	91½
Atl Coast Line 1st con 4s '52	77	77
Balt & Ohio 1st 4s '48	80¼	79½
Balt & Ohio 4½s '33	83⅞	83
Balt & Ohio 4½s cv '60	56	53½
Balt & Ohio rfg 5s '95	64	63½
Balt & Ohio 1st 5s ct '48	90	89½
Balt & Ohio 5s series D 2000	64	63½
Balt & Ohio rfg 6s '95	73	73
Bell Tel of Pa rg 5s '48 B	101½	100⅝
Bell Tel of Pa 5s '60 C	101	100½
Beth Steel pur mon 5s '36	94⅜	93¾
Beth Steel rfg 5s '42	89½	89
Bos N Y 4s	60	60
Boston & Maine 5s '55	74¼	73½
Boston & Maine 5s '67	72½	72½
Botany Cons Mills 6½s '34	18¼	18¼
Bow-Biltmore s f g 7s '34	43½	43½
Bklyn Ed gen 5s A '49	98	97⅞
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	86¾	86
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '45	101½	101
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '50	94	94
Broadway & 7th Ave RR	3½	3½
Bush Terb Bldg 5s '60	81½	81½
Calif Fruit P 5s '53	65½	65
Calif Gas & Elec 5s '37	100¾	100½
Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	77	77
Can Nat Ry gen 4½s '54	76½	76½
Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	76¾	75½
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	76½	76½
Can Nat Ry 4½s '68	74¾	74
Can Nat Ry 4½s '55	79½	79½
Can Nat Ry 5s July '69	82½	82
Can Nat Ry 5s Oct '69	82⅜	81½
Can North deb 6½s '46	98½	96½
Can North deb 7s '40	97½	96⅜
Can Pacific deb 4s	59¾	58½
Can Pacific 4½s '60	70½	70½
Can Pacific 5s '54	73¼	73
Carolina Clin & O 5s '38	86	86
Cen of Ga con 5s '45	47½	46½
Cen of Ga 5s C '59	32	31
Cen of Ga rfg 5½s '59	36	35½
Cen Ill El & Gas 1st 5s '51	73½	72¾
Cen Pacific 1st 4s '49	76½	76¼
Cen RR NJ gen 5s '87	91⅜	91
Ches Corp 5s '47	71	71
Ches & O con 5s '39	100	100
Ches & O 4½s B	82¼	82¼
Ches & O Craig Val	99¾	99¾
Chicago B & Q gen 4s '58	83	83
Chicago & East 6s	70	70
Chicago & East Ill 5s '51	16	15
Chicago G L & Coke 1st 5s '37	99	99
Chicago Gt West 4s '59	52½	52
Chicago St L Norls 5s '51	65	65
Chicago R&StP 4¾s	66	66
Chicago Mil StP&Pac 5s adj 2000	10¾	10
Chicago M StP&Pac 5s '75	39½	38½
Chicago & Nw 4½s 2037	42½	41¾
Chicago & Nw 4¾s cv '49	31¾	30¼
Chicago & Nw 4½s C	41½	41¼
Chicago Railway 5s' 27	48	47½
Chicago RI&P rfg 4s '34	64¾	63
Chicago RI&P 4½s '52 A	56	56
Chicago RI&P 4½s cv '60	46	44
Chicago Un Sta 5s B '63	98¾	98¾
Chicago Un Sta 5s '44	95	93
Chicago Un Sta 6½s C '63	107½	107¾
Chicago & W Indiana 4s' 52	63½	63½
Childs Co 5s '43	45½	45½
Chile Copper 5s '47	51¼	51
Cin Gas & Elec 4s '58 A	83¼	82¾
Cin Ind StL & Chic RR 4s	95	91
Cin Un T 5s rct	96¾	96½
Clev CC&StL gen 4s '93	72	72
Clev Un Term 5½s '72	93½	93⅛
Colo Fuel & Iron 5s' 43	66	66
Colo & So 1st rfg 4½s '35	90	88¾
Columbia Gas & E Co 5s deb '61	77	76½
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 May	77	76
Com Credit Co 5½s '35	86	86
Com Credit Co 6s '34	92	92
Com Inv Trust 5½s '49	84½	84
Con Gas of Chi 1st 5s '36	98	98
Con Gas 4½s '51	91¾	91
Con Gas Co deb 5½s '45	101¾	101½
Container Corp 5s ct '43	21	21
Crown Zellerbach 6s ww '40	53	53
Cuba Cane Sug Prod 6s '50	2½	2¼
Cuba Nor Ry 5½s '42	18¾	18¾
Cuba RR rfg 7½s '36	38	37
Cumberland T&T 5s '37	99¼	99
Del & Hudson rfg 4s '43	83½	83½
Den & Rio G con 4s '36	64½	64½
Den & Rio G Wn 5s '55	33	32¾
Den & Rio G Wn rfg 5s '78	44½	43¾
Detroit Ed 4½s D '61	90¾	90
Detroit Ed col 5s '33	100⅝	100½
Detroit Ed 5s '49	95½	95½
Detroit Ed 5s '55	94½	94½
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	82	82
Duquesne P & L 4½s '67	94¼	94
Erie RR ref 5s '67	44¼	43⅝
Erie RR gen lien	58½	58
Erie RR gen 5s '75	44¾	44½
Fed Metal ,7s '34	79	79
Fisk Rubber 8s '41	24½	22
Gannett 6s '43	70	70
Gen Cable Corp 5½s '47	48	47
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	99¾	99¼
Gen Petroleum 5s '40	97½	97½
Gen Theater Equip 6s '40	4	4
Goodrich 6s '45	40¼	40¼
Goodrich 1st 6½s '47	68	67½
Goodyear Tire 5s '57	75	74½
Grand Tk Ry Can 6s '36	93¾	93½
Grand Tk Ry Can 7s '40	96¾	95½
Great Northern 4½s '77 E	69⅝	67¾
Great Northern gen 5½s B '52	75	75
Great Northern 7s '36 A	93	91½
Hudson Coal 5s '62	36½	36½
Hudson & Man adj in 5s '57	59¾	59
Hudson & Man rfg 5s '57	82	81¾
Humble Oil 5s '37	97	97
Humble Oil 5½s '32	100¼	100⅛
Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56	100¼	100
Ill Central 4s '52	48½	48
Ill Central 4s '53	45	45
Ill Central rfg 4s '55	49½	48
Ill Central 4¾s '66	44	42½
Ill Central 5s '52	55	55
Ill Central CStL&NO 4½s '63	44	44
Ill Steel deb 4½s '40	95¾	95⅝
Inland Steel 4½s A '78	79¼	79¼
Inter Hydro El 6s '44	47½	47
Inter Match 5s cv rcts '42	62¾	62
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	51¼	50½
Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66	51¾	50¼
Inter Rap Trans 7s '32	72	72
Int Cement Corp 5s '49	66	65½
Int & G Nor 1st 6s '52	51½	50
Int Paper rfg 5s A '47	49	48
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	49¾	46
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	57	54
Int Tel & Tel 5s '55	52½	51½
Kan City Ft&Mem 4s '36	61¼	61½
Kendall Co 5½s ww '48	56¼	56¼
Kan City So rfg 5s '50	68	67
Kan City Term 1st 4s '60	81¾	81¾
Kan Gas & Elec 4½s '80	77	76
Keith, Albee Orpheum 6s '46	50	49½
Laclede Gas rfg 5s '53	95½	95¼
Laclede Gas 5½s '53 C	73	73
Laclede Gas 5½s D	71	71
L'Autaro 6s '54	12	12
Loew's Inc 6s '41	85¼	85
Louis Arkansas 5s '69	48	47
L&N uni 4s '40	80	80
Manati Sug 1st 7½s '42	3½	2
Manhat Ry con 4s '90	35	34¾
McCrory Stores 5½s '41	77¼	77¼
Metro Water 5½s '50	45¼	43½
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	92¾	92¾
Mil El Ry & Lt 1st 5s '61	88½	88½
Min StP & SSM 4s '38	41	41
Mo K & T 1st 4s '90	71¾	71¼
Mo Pacific gen 4s '75	39	38
Mo Pacific 5s F '77	56	54½
Mo Pacific 5s G '78	55¼	55
Mo Pacific 5s H '80	55¾	54⅞
Mo Pac 5s I '81	55¾	55
Mo Pacific 5½s '59	43¾	42
Mobile & Ohio 4½s '77	40	40
Mobile & O mont 5s '47	23¼	23½
Montana Power rfg 5s '43	90	90
Montreal Tram 4½s C	60	60
Morris & Co 1st 4½s '39	72½	72½
Morris & Essex 3½s 2000	71¾	71¾
Morris & Esser 5s '55	88	86
Murray Body 6½s '34	85	85
Nassau Elec con 4s '51	46¾	46⅛
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48	89¾	89
New Eng T&T 4½s B '61	97	96¾
New Eng T&T 5s '52	99¾	99½
N O Pub Ser 5s A '52	75¼	75
N O T & M 4½s rcts '56	31½	31
N O T & M 5½s '54	41½	41½
NYC&HR con 4s A '98	72¼	72¼
NYC&HR deb 4s '34	88¾	88¾
NYC&HR 4½s N	66½	66¾
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	72½	72
NYC&HR cv 6s '35	87½	87½
NY Chi & StL 4½s '78	35¾	34
NY Chi & StL 5½s '74	39¾	38¾
NY Chi & StL 6s A '32	54¾	52
NY Dock Co 5s '43	34¼	34
NY Edison 5s '44	99	98¾
NY Edison rfg 6½s '41	108¼	108¼
NY GELH&P pur m 4s '49	89	89
NY NH&H 4½s '67	71¾	70
NY NH&H cit 6s '40	89	89
NY NH&H cv 6s '48	89	88½
NY Ont & W rfg 4s '92	48½	48½
NY Railway Inc 6s '65	2	2
NY Railway Inc 6s A '65	42	42
NY Steam Corp 5s '51	96	95
NY Steam Corp 6s '47	104½	104½
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	96¾	96⅝
NY Wchester & B 4½s '46	88	88
Niag Share 5½s '50	67⅜	67½
Norf Southern rfg A '61	15¾	15¾
Norf & W con 4s '96	84½	84½
Norf & W div 4s '44	92	90
North Am Co 5s '61	83	83
Nor Am Ed 5½s '52	88	88
Nor Ohio Tr & Lt 6s 'A '47	95½	95
Nor Pacific gen 3s 2047	60¼	60
Nor Pacific pr in 4s '97	76¾	75
Nor Pacific Ts R 2047	88½	88
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	98	97½
Nor States Pow 5s B '41	101	101

	High	Low
Ore Short Line gtd 5s '46	96⅝	96⅛
Otis Steel 6s' 41	43	43
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	86½	86⅛
Pac Tel & Tel rfg 5s '52	97¾	97¼
Paramount Public 5½s '50	48¾	48
Park-Lex Leasehold 6½s '53	39	38
Paramount Bwy 5½s '51	73	72
Parsmount Fam Las 6s '47	83	82
Penn Pow & Lt 4½s '81	93	91½
Penn Railroad 4½s D '70	73½	72
Penn Railroad 4½s '63	74¾	74¾
Penn Railroad con 4½s '80	92	92
Penn Railroad 4½s D '81	72¼	72¼
Penn Railroad 5s '64	83	82
Penn Railroad gen 5s '68	86¾	86¾
Penn Railroad gold 6½s '36	100	99½
Peoples Gas L&C (Chi) 5s '47	81¾	81¾
Pere Marquette 4s '56	48	48
Pere Marquette 5s '56	50½	50½
Pere Marquette 4½s '80	49	47½
Phillips Pet 5½s '39	81¼	80½
Philadelphia Co 5s '67	84¼	84¼
Philadelphia Elec Co 4s '71	84	84
Philadelphia Elec Co 4½s '67	89¼	88½
Phil & Read C&I 5s '73	64	64
Phil & Read C&I 5s' 49	46½	45½
Phil Railway 4s '37	20½	20½
Pillsbury Flour M 6s '43	98	96
Pitts SS&StL 4½s A '40	93¾	93½
Portland Gen Elec 4½s '60	59	58¾
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	32	31½
Pub Svc E&G 4½s 1970	92	92
Pure Oil 5½s '40	66¾	66¾
Radio Keith ct p pd	103¼	103¼
Remington Arms sf 6s '37	81¾	81
Remington Rand 5½s '47 ww	43	42½
Rock I Ar&Lou 4½s '34	60¼	60¼
St Louis IM&S 4s R&G div '33	76⅝	76½
St Louis & SF 4s A '50	32	30¾
St Louis & SF 4½s '78	24¾	23½
St Louis & SF 5s B '50	37½	36¾
St Louis SW con 4s '32	78¾	78
St Louis SW 1st 5s '52	68¼	66
San Ant Pub Ser 4s '52	85	84
Seabd A L 6s	4¾	4¾
Sharon Steel Hoop 5½s '48	48	40
Shell Pipe 5s '52	73½	72½
Shell Union 5s '47	69¾	69¾
Shell Union 5s ct ww '49	71	70
Sierra & San F Pow 5s '49	89⅝	89⅝
Silesian Am Corp 7s '41	38⅞	38⅝
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	82	82
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	84½	84¼
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	94⅞	94⅝
Sinclair Pipe L sf 5s '42	92½	92½
Solvay Amer Inv 5s '42	76	76
Southern Bell Tel & Tel 5s '41	99½	99¼
Southern Pacific rfg 4s '55	76	75
Southern Pacific 4½s '68	67½	66
Southern Pacific 4½s '81	66	65¾
Southern Ry gen 4s '56	49¼	49
Southern Ry gen 6s '56	61	61
Southern Ry gen 6½s '56	62¾	62
Southwest Bell Tel rfg 5s '54	98¾	98¼
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	100⅝	100⅛
Standard Oil NY 4½s '51	87	87
Stevens Hotel 6s '45	24¾	24½
Tenn Copper 6s B '44	53	53
Texas Elec Power 6s '47	98	97¾
Ter RR Asso StL rfg 4s '53	71	71
Texas Corp 5s '44	77	77
Tex & Pac 5s C '79	67¼	67¼
Tex & Pac 5s D '80	68	68
Third Ave rfg 4s '60	48	48
Third Ave adj 5s '60	37½	37
Union El L & P rfg 5s '33	100½	100⅛
Union Oil Cal 6s '42	99¼	99⅛
Union caPific 1st 4s '47	89¾	89¾
Union Pacific 4s '68	73½	73¼
United Ry St. Louis 4s '34	37¾	37¾
US Rubber Co 5s '47	47	47
Utah Lt & Trac 5s '44	77	77
Utah oPw & Lt 5s '44	82½	82½
Util Pow & Lt 5s '39 ww	43½	43½
Util Pow & Lt 5½s '47	46¼	45½
Vanadium 5s '41	75	72
Wabash RR 4½s '78	12½	12½
Wabash RR 5½s '39	67½	67½
Wabash RR 5½s '75	13½	13¼
Walworth 6s '45	24	24
Warner Bros Pict 6s '39	32½	32
West Pa Pow 5s A '46	97¼	97¼
West Shore 4s 2361	71½	71½
Western Electric 5s '44	94	94
Western Maryland 4s' 52	59½	59
Western Maryland 5½s '77	60	59½
Western Pacific 5s A '46	43	43
Western Union R E 4½s '50	73	73
Western Union 5s '51	65	65
Western Union col 5s '38	81	81
Western Union 5s '60	66	64½
Wheeling Steel 5½s '48	69	69
White Eagle Oil 5½s '37 ww	97¾	97¾
Wis Cen gen 1st 4s '49	33¾	33¼

LIBERTY BONDS

	High	Low	Last Feb15	Last Feb13
3½s '47	94.31	94.9	94.30	94.14
1st 4¼s '47	98.14	98.7	98.14	98.9
4th 4¼s '38	99.11	99.6	99.12	99.7
US 3s '55	88.	87.	88.	86.31
US 3½s '49	88.25	88.	88.25	87.24
US 3½s '43 Mar	93.	92.10	93.	92.10
US 3½s '43 June	93.	92.17	93.	92.17
US 3½s '47	91.19	91.6	91.18	91.2
US 4s '56	93.17	93.1	93.17	92.25
US 4s '54	97.14	96.27	97.14	96.20
US 4¼s '52	100.14	100.10	100.14	100.8

FOREIGN BONDS

Akershus 5s '63	56	56
Antioquia 7s A '48	13¼	12¾
Antioquia 7s C '45	12	11
Argentine Gov 5½s '62	49	49
Argentine Gov 6s June '90	52½	52¼
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59	52¾	52
Argentine Gov 6s May '60	52¼	52⅛
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '60	52¼	52¼
Argentine Gov 6s May '61	52⅛	52¼
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	52¼	52½
Australia 4½s '56	47½	47
Australia 5s '55	53¼	53⅜
Australia 5s '57	53	53
Austria (Gov) 7s '57	45	44
Austria (Gov) 7s '43	92¼	91¾
Austria (Upper) 6½s '57	30½	30½
Austria (Upper) 7s '45	34	33½
Batavian Pet 4½s '42	79½	79½
Bavaria (State) 6½s '45	38½	38½
Belgium (King) 6s '55	86	85⅝
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	89½	88½
Belgium (King) 7s '55	96¼	96
Belgium (King) 7s '56	96¼	96
Berlin (City) 6½s '50	26½	24
Berlin Elec 6½s '51	47	46
Berlin Elec 6s '55	30½	30½
Bogoto (City) 8s '45	20	18
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '69	6¼	6¼
Bordeaux (City) 6s '34	100½	100¼
Brazil (Con Fi Ry) 7s '52	16	16
Brazil 6½s '26-57	17	17½
Brazil 6½s '27-'57	17	17
Brazil (US) 8s '41	24	24
Budapest (City 6s '62	21¾	21¾
Buenos Aires 6s '61 (Prov)	31	31
Buenos Aires (Prov) 6½s '61	31	31
Buenos Aires 6½s '55	46½	46½
Bulgaria 7s '67	20½	19
Bulgaria 7½s '68	33	33
Caldas (Rep) 7½s '46	14	13½
Canada (Dom) 4½s '36	91½	91½
Canada (Dom) 4s '60	73	72½
Canada (Dom) 5s '52	89	88¼
Carlsbad (City) 8s '54	73	73
Cauca Valley 7½s '46	15½	15½
Chile (Bank) 6s '61	13¾	13
Chile (Bank) 6½s '57	14½	13¾
Chile (Bank) 6s '62	14½	14½
Chile (Rep) 6s Jan '61	15	15
Chile (Rep) 6s '61	11¾	11
Chile (Rep) 6s '81 Sept	11¾	11½
Chile (Rep) 6s '42	11¾	11½
Cologne (City) 6½s '50	30	28½
Colombia Agr Bk '47	28½	28
Colombia Mtg Bk 7s '46	23½	23½
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Jan	24	23¾
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct	24	24
Copenhagen (City) 4½s '53	55	55
Cordoba (City) 7s '57	23½	23½
Cordoba (Prov) 7s '42	38	38
Cundi (Rep) 6½s '59	12½	12½
Czechoslovakia (Rep) 8s B '52	89	89
Denmark (King) 4½s '62	50½	50½
Denmark (King) 5½s '55	71½	71½
Dominic (Rep) 5½s '42	55	55
Duke Price Power 6s '66	72	72
Dutch El 6s '47	83½	83¾
Finland (Rep) 6½s '56	48	47
Finland (Rep) '50	53¼	53
Frameriean Dev 7½s '42	85½	85½
Frankfort 6½s '53	28¼	28¼
French (Rep) 7s '49	113	113
French (Rep) 7½s '41	114½	114¼
Gelsenkirchen Min 6s '34	36½	36
German 7s '49	42	42
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s '38	39½	38½
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60	37	37
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	37	37
Germ Cen Ag Bk 7s '50	62	62
Germ Con Agr 6½s '58 rcts	30½	30½
Germ Gen Elec 6s '48	39¼	39¼
Germ Gen Elec 6½s '40	47	47
Germ Gen Elec 7s '45	50	50
Germ Gen Ext Ln 5½s '65	38¾	37¾
Greek 6s '68	37	37
Greek 7s '64	53	52½
Hansa 6s '39 ww	20	18
Harpen 6s '49 ww	42	42
Helsingfors 6½s '60	43	43
Hungary (King)s 7½s A '44	50	50
Hungary Ld Mtg 7½s B '61	25½	25½
Hungary Mun 7s '46	20	19¼
Italian Credit Con 7s B '47	73	72
Italian (King) 7s '51	88	87½
Jap (Con Pwr) 6½s '50	82	81
Jap (Con Pwr) 7s '46	99¾	99¾
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	78½	78¼
Kreuger & Toll 5s '59	55¾	54¾
Lombard El 7s '52 ww	65	65
Lyons (City) 6s '34	100½	100
Marseilles (City) 6s '34	100½	100½
Milan (City) 6½s '52	65¾	65¾
Montecatin 7s '37 xw	72	72
Montevideo (City) 7s '52	32	32
Netherlands (King) 6s '72	103½	104⅜
New South Wales 5s '57	43	44
New South Wales 5s '58	44½	44
Nord Rys 6½s '50	98¾	98¾
Norway (King) 5s '63	70	69
Norway (Kink) 6s '53	75¾	75¾
Nuremberg 6s '52	29	29
Ont Pow Svc 5½s '50	88	88
Oslo (City) 6s '55	74	73
Paris-Lyons-Med 6s '58	97¾	97¾
Paris-Lyons-Med int stf 7s '58	101¼	101¼
Paris-Orleans 5½s '68	93¾	93¾
Peru (Gov) 8s '60	8¼	8¼
Peru (Gov) 8s '61	8¾	8¾
Poland (Gov) 8s' 40	85½	85½
Poland (Gov) 8s '47	85¼	84¾

	High	Low
Poland (Gov) 8s '50	88	87½
Prussia 6½s '51	33¾	33¾
Prussia 6s '52	33	31½
Rhine Westphalia 6s '53	37½	37
Rhine Westphalia 6s '53 ww	37½	37
Rhinelbe 7s '46	32	31
Rio de Janeiro (City) 6½s '33	11¾	11¾
Rio de Janeiro (City) 8s '46	10	10
Rio G do Sul (State) 6s '68	9½	9½
Rio G do Sul (State) 7s '66	12	12
Rio G do Sul (State) 8s '46	14	14
Rome (City) 6½s '52	68	67½
Royal Dutch 4s '45 ww	72¾	72
Roumania 7s '59	32	31½
Sao Paulo (State) 6s '68	14	14
Sao Paulo (State) 7s '56	18	18
Sao Paulo (State) 7s '40	58	57¾
Sao Paulo (State) 8s '50	22	22
Saxon Pub Wks 6½s '51	31¾	31
Saxon Pub Wks 7s '49	33¾	31½
Serbs Cro & Slov 7s '62	38

Music

Flute Players Club

The Boston Flute Players Club gave its sixtieth concert at the Boston Art Club yesterday afternoon. The program: Heinrich Hofmann, Serenade in D for flute, string quartet and doublebass; Respighi, "Il Tramonto," for voice and string quartet; Tonsman, "Triptyque," for string quartet; Mozart, Quintet in E flat, for violin, two violas, horn and cello. The artists were Miss May Whittemore, messo-soprano; Messrs. Eicus and Lauga, violins; Lefranc and Artières, violas; A. Zighera, cello; Girard, doublebass; Laurent, flute, and Valkenier, horn.

Hofmann, now forgotten, was one of the most popular composers of the second half of last century. The reasons for his popularity and for its eclipse were apparent in the Serenade heard yesterday. This work is charmingly melodious, and makes good use of the resources of composition bequeathed to the musical world by his greater contemporaries and predecessors, but it lacks the originality which might have insured its composer a permanent place. Respighi's setting of Shelley's "Sunset" is cleverly adapted to the verse without giving a sense of being revelatory or inevitable. Miss Whittemore had a clear conception of the text, but not the dramatic power and vocal coloring needed to give the music its full effectiveness. "Tansman's "Triptyque," heard for the first time in Boston, is a typical exercise in rhythms which discloses once more its composer's facility without convincing us of a necessity for its manifestation. His poverty in salient musical ideas was again revealed in his slow movement. Mozart's Quintet, a sort of chamber-concerto for horn, served Mr. Valkenier as opportunity to display his remarkable virtuosity. On the whole an agreeable and interesting program, done in the usual accomplished manner of this group which provides unique opportunity for enjoying the less familiar chamber literature. —— L. A. S.

Boston Civic Symphony

Yesterday afternoon in Jordan Hall, the Boston Civic Symphony Orchestra, Joseph F. Wagner, conductor, gave the first of this, its seventh season. The assisting artist was Mr. Raymond Havens, pianist, and the program comprised the Berlioz. Overture to "King Lear," Op. 4; Beethoven Piano Concerto in C minor, Op. 37; Four Character Pieces after Omar Khayyam, Op. 48, by Foote; Soliloquy for Solo Flute and Strings by Rogers—Mr. Pappoutsakis, flutist (first time in Boston—and Coleridge-Taylor's Rhapsodic Dance, "The Bamboula," Op. 75.

The material in the "King Lear" Overture is neither intrinsically brilliant nor unusual in orchestration, although both orchestra and conductor labored faithfully to bring out the best points of the composition. One found the miniatures of Mr. Foote vastly more entertaining. They are not simple to play and it was evident that considerable time had been spent in preparation of a performance which appeared to please both the audience and the composer, who modestly rose in response to the applause. Mr. Rogers's Soliloquy is commendably brief. The thematic material is interesting and the accompanying harmonization happily accomplished in not too modern a manner. However, in "The Bamboula" orchestra and conductor appeared actually to "find" themselves. This rhythmic, colorful music is the sort in which such a group may excel. Mr. Havens has not a wide range of colorful dynamics at his disposal, yet nevertheless plays in a musical manner, and yesterday appeared to please his audience, which applauded him heartily. G. M. S.

"Mignon"

Boston Opera House—The Chicago Civic Opera Company presented Thomas's "Mignon" Saturday afternoon with this cast:

Mignon	Coe Glade
Lotario	Vanni-Marcoux
Wilhelm Meister	Charles Hackett
Filina	Margherita Salvi
Frederick	Helen Ornstein
Laertes	Desire Defrere
Giarno	Eugenio Sandrini
Conductor	Emil Cooper

The revival was a pleasant episode in the operatic season. Thomas was as melodious as his Italian contemporaries, and less melodramatic; as romantic as the Germans without their lushness. There is really much to be said for French restraint and taste, even in the opera house. The performance also had the Gallic virtues. Interest naturally centered in Miss Glade's Mignon. This young artist revealed not only a mezzo voice of wide range and remarkable power, but exceptional histrionic ability as well. The tones at their best are firm and well-rounded. At present Miss Glade does not employ them uniformly to the best advantage, apparently because of improper control. With the right kind of coaching, she should develop into an outstanding singing-player. Mr. Hackett, in a part singularly suited to his accomplishments, did the best singing we have heard from him. Mr. Vanni-Marcoux offered a noble impersonation of Lothario. Miss Salvi's light and agile voice was used to much better advantage than in "Bohème." Mr. Defrere was a really amusing comedian. Mr. Cooper directed a fluent performance. —— L. A. S.

"Il Trovatore"

The opera Saturday night was Verdi's "Il Trovatore," with this cast:

Leonora	Serafina di Leo
Ines	Mary Rose Barrons
Count of Luna	Cesare Formichi
Manrico	Charles Marshall
Azucena	Cyrena Van Gordon
Ferrando	Virgilio Lazzari
Ruiz	Lodovico Oliviero
An Old Gipsy	Eugenio Sandrini
Conductor	Roberto Moransoni

Again this tuneful old opera appeared to please an audience which left few vacant seats. Miss di Leo replaced Mme. Muzio and Miss Barrons replaced Miss D'Hermanoy of last year. With the portrayal of Leonora by Mme. Muzio, rather a tradition to Boston audiences, difficult indeed was the path of Miss di Leo. That she was well received is a tribute to her talent for acting and to her voice, which is of distinctly operatic quality, very musical in the lower registers and less agreeable only when it soars. Probably when Miss di Leo shall have become fully oriented to the operatic stage, this defect will be overcome, for she is so young a singer one finds it somewhat amazing that she should essay so taxing a rôle. Mr. Marshall sang Manrico in his customary straightforward manner, and Mr. Formichi vocally distinguished the part of the Count of Luna. Neither, unfortunately, appeared to find in his rôle sufficient inspiration for a vital representation. To Miss Van Gordon must be conceded the honors of the evening. Her portrayal of Azucena was stimulating. Vocally excellent, she gave a powerful dramatization of the gypsy. Yet even the fine work of Miss Van Gordon failed to lift the production as a whole to the standard of former years, although Mr. Moranzoni labored earnestly to bring his forces to a brighter tempo.

G. M. S.

Radio Tonight

EASTERN STANDARD TIME
WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—NBC, "Caravan" sketch; string quartet.
5:15 NBC, "Skippy," children's program.
5:30 NBC, John Fogarty, tenor.
5:45 Russ Columbo and orchestra.
6:00 NBC, Nat Brandwynne's Orchestra.
6:30 "The Old Painter."
6:34 Studio announcements; news.
6:45 NBC, The Stebbins Boys.
7:00 NBC, Vermont Lumberjacks.
7:15 NBC, Campbell's Orchestra.
7:30 NBC, Alice Joy, contralto; orchestra.
7:45 Oscar Elgart's Orchestra.
8:00 NBC, Sooconyland Sketch.
8:30 NBC, Voice of Firestone: Lawrence Tibbett, baritone; orchestra.
9:00 NBC, A. & P. Gypsies Orchestra; Frank Parker, tenor.
9:30 NBC, General Motors "Parade of the States"; "New Mexico"; soloists; orchestra.
10:00 NBC, National Radio Forum.
10:30 Del Castillo, organist.
11:00 Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
11:15 Lew Conrad's Statler Orchestra.

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (900kc-333m)

5:00 p. m.—RKO presentation.
5:15 Toe Tickiers.
5:30 Agricultural markets review.
5:40 "Pied Piper of Radioland."
6:00 Studio announcements; news.
6:02 Black and Orange Orchestra.
6:30 Westinghouse Rhythms.
6:45 NBC, Lowell Thomas, news.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 "Jesters" Trio.
7:30 North Bennet Street Industrial School broadcast.
7:45 New England Orchestra; soloists.
8:15 "The New England Lullaby."
8:30 NBC, Death Valley Days Sketch; orchestra.
9:00 NBC, Maytag Orchestra; Wanderers Male Quartet.
9:30 "Rhythmic Caravan."
10:00 NBC, "With Canada's Mounted."
10:30 "Waves of Melody"; Victor Arden's Orchestra; Tom Brown, tenor.
11:00 Studio announcements; news.
11:15 McEnelly's Orchestra.
11:45 Hotel Bradford Orchestra.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—"The Dance Parade."
5:15 "Old Man Sunshine."
5:30 "Stampers" Orchestra.
5:45 "Musical Cameo"; Edward Jardon, tenor; string orchestra.
6:00 Studio announcements; news.
6:15 Talk, "The World's Business."
6:30 Big Brother's Harmonica Symphony.
6:45 Lee La May, baritonette; orchestra.
7:00 CBS, "Myrt and Marge."
7:15 CBS, "Bing" Crosby; orchestra.
7:30 CBS, Boswell Sisters; orchestra.
7:45 CBS, Morton Downey and orchestra.
8:00 CBS, The Bath Club; interview; soloists; quartet; orchestra.
8:15 CBS, "Singin' Sam," baritone.
8:30 Berrycrafter's Symphonettes.
8:45 Colonel Stoopnagle and Budd.
9:00 CBS, Mills Brothers, Negro quartet.
9:15 CBS, Broadcast Rehearsals; Mildred Hunt; orchestra.
9:30 CBS, "An Evening in Paris"; soloists; orchestra.
10:00 CBS, Guy Lombardo and his Royal Canadians.
10:30 Joe Solomon's Orchestra.
11:00 Organ recital, Francis Cronin.
11:15 Weather; news.
11:30 Cornwell's Mayfair Orchestra.
12:00 CBS, Ben Bernie and his orchestra.
12:30 a. m.—CBS, Noble Sissle's Orchestra.
1:00 Claude Hopkins's Orchestra.
1:30 "Buddy" Wagner's Orchestra.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

5:00 p. m.—CBS, Buddy Wagner's Orchestra.
5:45 CBS, "The Lone Wolf Tribe," an Indian dramatization.
6:00 CBS, Current Events, H. V. Kaltenborn.
6:15 CBS, Vaughn De Leath; piano duo.
6:30 CBS, Charles Boulanger's Orchestra.
6:45 CBS, Arthur Jarrett, tenor.
6:59 Weather; news; time.
7:15 Ray Stewartson's Orchestra.
7:30 Bob Emery's "Hidden News Oddities."
7:45 Yankee String Ensemble.
8:00 The Gossipers.
8:15 Paul Shirley, viola d'amore virtuoso; baritone.
8:30 CBS, Four Clubmen, male quartet.
8:45 Hawaiian Echoes.
9:00 CBS, Cornwell's Mayfair Orchestra.
9:30 Organ recital and soloist.
10:00 Meyer Davis's Le Paradis Band.
10:30 CBS, Alex Gray, baritone; Nat Shilkret's Orchestra.
10:45 CBS, "The Street Singer."
11:00 Time; news; weather.
11:15 CBS, Toscha Seidel, violinist, with concert orchestra.
11:30 CBS, Madriguera's Cuban Orchestra.
11:45 CBS, Pancho's Orchestra.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

5:00 p. m.—Benedict Pullo, pianist.
5:15 "Auld Lang Syne" Musicale.
5:45 Anthony Guarino, tenor.
6:00 "Garden of Song."
6:15 Piano Melodies.
6:30 Joe Beaulieu—Character Sketch.
6:30 "The Monitor Views the News."
6:45 "Mirthquakes" Variety.
7:00 Studio vocal.
7:15 "Songs We Love to Hear."

Tomorrow's Features

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC, Gene and Glenn.
8:15 a. m.—Forecasts, E. B. Rideout.
8:30 a. m.—"Cheerio."
9:00 a. m.—Studio and NBC programs.
10:00 a. m.—Gretchen McMullen.
10:30 a. m.—NBC, "Cindy and Sam."
11:00 a. m.—"The Songmaiden."
11:15 a. m.—NBC, Household Institute.
11:30 a. m.—WEEI Organist.
12:00 noon—NBC, General Electric Home Circle.
12:15 p. m.—News; stocks; produce.
12:45 p. m.—NBC, Black and Gold Room Orchestra.
1:00 p. m.—"The Daily Tatter."
2:00 p. m.—Edison Friendly Kitchen.
2:30 p. m.—Eva Gingras, soprano.
2:45 p. m.—NBC, Young Artists Light Opera Company.
3:30 p. m.—WEEI Reading Circle.
4:00 p. m.—News; stocks.
4:15 p. m.—Studio music.
4:30 p. m.—WEEI, Organist, Del Castillo.
4:45 p. m.—"Steps in Correct English."

WBZ

7:00 a. m.—NBC and studio programs.
8:15 a. m.—NBC, Phil Cook, the Quaker concert.
8:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
9:30 a. m.—NBC and studio programs.
11:00 a. m.—NBC, School of Cookery.
11:45 a. m.—Edward MacHugh, baritone.
12:15 p. m.—NBC, Pat Barnes.
12:45 p. m.—Bradford organ.
1:00 p. m.—Studio period.
1:15 p. m.—Luncheon program of Boston Advertising Club.
2:15 p. m.—Tiptoe Orchestra.
2:30 p. m.—"Great Decisions in History."
3:00 p. m.—NBC, Music in the Air; Piano lessons.
3:30 p. m.—Home Forum Cooking School.
4:00 p. m.—NBC, United States Army Band.
4:15 p. m.—Studio period.

WNAC

8:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
10:00 a. m.—CBS, Novelty Trio.
10:15 a. m.—Studio and musical.
11:00 a. m.—"The Forecast Cooking School."
11:15 a. m.—CBS programs.
11:45 a. m.—CBS, Ben Alley; orchestra.
12:15 p. m.—King's Chapel service.
1:00 p. m.—Boston Information Service.
2:00 p. m.—CBS, "Aunt Jemima," songs.
2:15 p. m.—CBS, Salon Orchestra.
2:30 p. m.—CBS, American School of the Air.
3:00 p. m.—CBS, Ann Leaf at the organ.
3:30 p. m.—CBS, "Musical Americana."
4:00 p. m.—CBS, Rhythm Kings.
4:15 p. m.—CBS, Funnybones Trio.
4:30 p. m.—CBS, Hall's Taft Orchestra.

WAAB

7:45 a. m.—Time; news; records.
9:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
10:15 a. m.—CBS, United States Navy Band concert.
11:00 a. m.—Studio programs.
1:00 p. m.—CBS, Hall's Taft Orchestra.
1:30 p. m.—CBS, Savoi Plaza Orchestra.
2:00 p. m.—Records; shopping news; news.
3:00 p. m.—Rhythm Band.
3:30 p. m.—Women's Federation.
4:00 p. m.—Matinée String Orchestra.
4:30 p. m.—Francis J. Cronin, organist.

SMITH GIRLS EARN $10,926 IN LAST YEAR

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., Feb. 15 (AP)—Smith College had 242 students who helped pay their own way last year and during the college year they earned $10,926 in money in addition to the equivalent of $14,250 in board. The largest sum earned by a student was $570.

Some girls sold furniture at the annual furniture exchange at which freshmen buy second-hand and renovated furnishings for their rooms. Others worked as tutors, custodians, secretaries, newspaper correspondents and on the business, editorial and advertising staffs of the college's weekly paper and the guide for freshmen. Art galleries, laboratories, dormitories, library and offices of the college provided $2132 in stipends.

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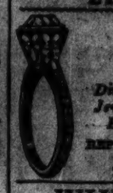

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DAILY FEATURES

Worth Knowing

LINCOLN, ILL. WAS THE FIRST OF 24 AMERICAN CITIES OF THAT NAME. LINCOLN HIMSELF HELPED TO PLAN IT AND ALSO CHRISTENED IT BY BREAKING A WATERMELON OVER A WAGON WHEEL.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Noumenon, phenomenon (F. R.)—A "phenomenon" is a rare or unusual fact or occurrence, the cause of which is not immediately obvious. "Noumenon" lies back of phenomena as causation. In other words, a phenomenon depends upon noumenon for its being; noumenon depends upon phenomena for its expression. They are pronounced *noo'-me-non* (*oo* as in food, *e* as in descend, *o* as in odd) and *fe-nom'-e-non* (*e*'s as in descend, *o*'s as in odd).

Slothful—Long *o*.

Absolute—Remember the long *u*; avoid *-loot*.

Chronologically — Six syllables, *kron-o-loj'-i-kal-y* (secondary stress on first syllable; first and third *o*'s short, second as in *obey*, *i* short, *a* clipped as in *account*). Avoid *kro-no-loj'-i-kly*.

Potentially — Only four syllables, *po-ten'-shal-y*; not *-shi-al-y*.

Usage—The *z* sound is preferred, *uz'-aje* (*u* long, *a* as in *mandate*).

Vice versa—Each word has two syllables, *vi'-se* (long *i*, *e* as in descend); *vur'-sa* (*u* as in *urn*, *a* as in *sofa*).

Annihilate—The word has an *h*—sound it; *a-ni'-hih-late* (first *a* clipped as in *account*, first *i* long, second short, second *a* long).

Note: First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed.

Did You Know That—

About 600 feature-length movies are produced in the United States every year?

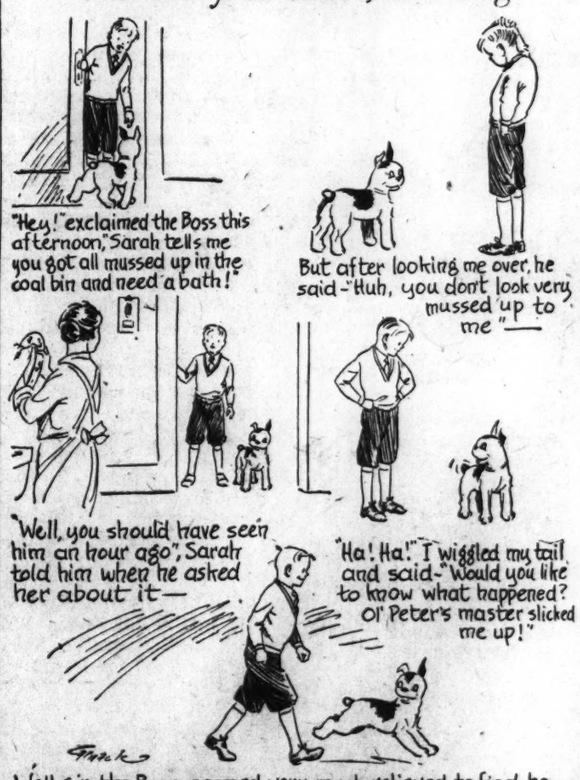
George Washington never wore a wig but allowed his hair to grow long and powdered it?

The average weekly attendance at motion picture theaters in Britain is 7,000,000?

The President of the United States is president of the American Red Cross?

Dr. Leo Hendrik Backeland of Belgium was the inventor of bakelite?

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog


"Hey!" exclaimed the Boss this afternoon, "Sarah tells me you got all mussed up in the coal bin and need a bath!"
But after looking me over, he said-"Huh, you don't look very mussed up to me."
"Well, you should have seen him an hour ago", Sarah told him when he asked her about it—
"Ha! Ha!" I wiggled my tail and said-"Would you like to know what happened? Ol' Peter's master slicked me up!"
Well, sir, the Boss seemed very much relieved to find he didn't have to give me a bath, and oh, Boy! so was I!

In Lighter Vein

A Necessity

Two men, who were but mere acquaintances, were discussing a lecture.

"Are you going to attend?" asked one.

"Oh, yes," was the reply.

"I'm not; it's bound to be most boring, I'm sure."

"I'm sorry you think that way, but I must attend. You see, I'm the lecturer."—*Pearson's.*

Not Exactly a Crime

Teacher: "Always be manly and self-reliant, boys. When you start anything, always finish it. Willie, have you ever started anything you couldn't finish?"

Willie: "Yes, sir—spinach."

An Open Field

Why sulk and worry over your lot?
Why weakly sigh and fret?
Cheer up! The more you haven't got
The more there is to get.
—*Unidentified Clipping.*

Something Else

First Comedian: "The last time I appeared in pantomime the people could be heard roaring with laughter a mile away."

Second Comedian: "Really? What was going on there?"—*Montreal Star.*

Football Note

She: "Did you get mussed up when you were on the eleven?"

Jack: "No; it was while the eleven were on me."—*Boston Transcript.*

Passing Show

First Eskimo Wife: "Does your husband stay out late during the winter nights?"

Second Eskimo Wife: "Late! Why, last night he didn't get home till half-past January."

A Quotation for Today

LIFE'S real rewards never happen; they are always earned.—ANON.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

A Perfect Gift

Kansas City, Mo.

"FATHER'S anniversary is next month—what shall we give him?" asked a son of a well-to-do man of his brother.

"He already seems to have everything that I can think of," answered the second son.

"Well, I should like to make this an especially happy year for him," mused the first.

"And I, too—he is always doing so much for us and for others."

These two sons had often heard their father speak with affection of the captain of his company with whom he had spent memorable days in France. These two, captain and private, had emerged from the trying days of the war close friends, but with two-thirds of the United States between their places of residence.

"I know the finest gift we could possibly give Father," exclaimed one of the sons. "It is to bring his friend east for a visit with him."

This plan was agreed upon. Almost at once a letter was started to California carrying a check which would cover all possible expenses of the round trip. The dilemma of giving a man rich in this world's goods a real gift was explained, and his coöperation and secrecy were requested.

When the father's anniversary arrived, great was his amazement and delight to receive this old and valued friend as his guest. Several happy weeks these friends spent together, even taking an interesting motor trip which the host had long desired but did not wish to take alone. Thus, a little thought, combined with a true desire to make another happy, resulted in what the recipient considered a perfect gift!

What They Say

Connie Mack on Prohibition

"Old Man Booze has put more men out of the game than all the umpires together. Because constant *moderate drinking 'gets' a ball player just as sure as boozing*, I don't bother with youngsters who drink."—*Connie Mack, manager, Philadelphia Athletics.*

Growth

"Only one thing can be safely predicted, and that is that change is ceaseless."—*James Truslow Adams.*

A Distinction

"I never pose for pictures, but sometimes I submit to them."—*Dr. Albert Einstein.*

Profit

"More money can usually be made by telling others how to do a thing than by doing it oneself."—*Claude M. Fuess.*

And Not Always Read!

"Authors should be read and not seen or heard."—*Edna Ferber.*

Brevities

Rooks County Record: When you are in doubt, why not do the friendliest thing?

Ohio State Journal: The honeymoon is over when he brings home a cookbook instead of a box of candy.

Arkansas Gazette: How quickly we Americans adapt ourselves to change. The Iowa elevator man who recently inherited a British baronetcy is already being described in the papers as a "lift operator."

Los Angeles Times: The quarters laid out to reveal your duty to the hat-check girl indicate that there has been no change in the brass standard.

Golf-O-Grams

No. 32
(Published Feb. 1, 1932)
Winners:
BEATRICE and THEODORE ROGERS, Westfield, N. J.
ROBERT FRANKLIN, Chicago, Ill.
JOHN S. ROCKWOOD, Portland, Ore.

Hole	Letters	Par	Word(s)	Strokes
1.	TPNAAMEILR	3	Parliament	1
2.	TODNWUIBON	3	Unwind Boot	1
			Inbound Tow	2
3.	NEELLUGROD	3	Golden Rule	1
			Lure Golden	2
4.	MEDWELNILROF	2	Well-informed	1
5.	SSNAKOPEM	2	Spokesman	1
6.	DTRRAYHIGN	2	Third Angry	1
			Trying Hard	2
7.	OOYJFFLUL	3	Joyful Fol	1
			Joly Ouff	2
8.	NRAEPCIUBL	2	Republican	1
9.	EDMRAOCT	2	Democrat	1
		22		13

GOLF-O-GRAMS

	LETTERS		WORD(S)
1	EEEEYRVKW	2	
2	TDINESMARAM	3	
3	EEEAATTRSL	2	
4	OOOEEKRWTBDN	4	
5	ATNLLAWYUO	3	
6	AAEEEPPCRLY	2	
7	OAEAKRGTS	2	
8	VARLLYENFIE	3	
9	NONONMILTA	3	

No. 34 24 Score ____

RULES: The letters shown for each hole are to be used in forming words, which should be written in the designated spaces. Each word counts as a stroke, and each letter left over counts as a stroke.

If you beat par send in your score and list of words to the Feature Editor. The lowest score and list of words will be published with the winner's name two weeks from today.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1932 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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EDITORIALS

A Start at Geneva

THE honeymoon that began ten days ago at Geneva is about finished. One after another the spokesmen of the principal nations have sung their devotion to the cause of disarmament. One after another they have set before the conference the window dressing of their own programs.

But disarming speeches do not make disarmament; it is time for real work to begin. The enunciation of various programs—which run the gamut from the French theme song, "No Disarmament Without Security," to the Russian solo, "Complete Abolition of Weapons"—was a necessary prelude. Each nation had to sound its own key. On the whole they are more nearly in harmony than many observers had expected them to be. A somewhat surprising willingness to restrict or abolish "offensive" weapons has been disclosed.

It remains to be seen whether a practicable distinction can be made between offensive and defensive instruments of war. And it is not yet clear that the nations will be as willing actually to abandon or limit the use of lethal gases, plagues, bombing planes, submarines, big mobile guns, tanks, battleships and aircraft carriers, as they are to decry them as being primarily weapons of attack. Even more, there is doubt whether in the stress of war governments would observe a treaty by which they had agreed to forgo such things.

Yet the extent of the expressed willingness to make a beginning in this direction is encouraging. It goes far beyond anything hitherto achieved. And in this conference success is the avoidance of failure; even the small advances must be welcomed. Most observers are not expecting any large successes, as measured in ships scrapped or regiments disbanded, because they feel that there has been no adequate preparation by way of genuine revisions of national policies.

That view has much justification. The politicians seem to have been busy stirring up their peoples to enlarged antagonistic demands instead of educating them to the necessity for mutual concessions. France especially, in her proposals for an international police force under League of Nations control seems to be farther than ever from making any advance toward an arms limitation agreement which the other nations will accept.

In effect France says, "If we must have arms, let them be under international control." But most of the other nations reply, "The sense of international unity necessary to exercise such control does not yet exist. The Sino-Japanese conflict has shown the nations reluctant to unite effectively even to exert moral force for settlement."

France says that security must be guaranteed either by a nation's own arms or by the pledges of other nations to defend her against aggression. She feels that this is the only "realistic" approach to disarmament. But it is so far from practicable at present in view of the nations' inability to define an aggressor or to unite against aggression that it is actually a most "unreal" proposal.

Yet it does not justify the stricture of Maxim Litvinoff, head of the Russian delegation, that some, "when they speak of security, mean assurance of the utmost possible chance of victory." France, too, wants security against war.

And it is recognized that if the French position has been stated in extremist terms it may have been only to leave room for some concessions; that it is to some extent a "trading position." And Russia, which once took the ground that only complete disarmament was worth talking about, is ready now to seek mere limitation agreements.

Indeed, there is reason for believing that some of the theoretical objections to the restriction of weapons which seemed important while disarmament was still in the talking stage will appear less essential now that the actual work of restricting them has begun. If the delegates can keep before them the necessity for abandoning arms—so unanimously emphasized at the opening of the conference—instead of getting sidetracked on to the supposed necessity for keeping them, much can be done. The endeavor must be, as Signor Grandi so well said, not to justify force, but to fortify justice.

Road and Rail Coöperation

ENGLISH newspapers have been speculating on the possibility of transforming the railroad tracks of Great Britain into great highways for motor traffic at some date in the more or less remote future, at a cost of some £110,000,000.

Meanwhile, however, it must be admitted that the British railways do not at the moment give much impression of approaching obsolescence. It is true that their last year has not been a particularly successful one, but with an improvement in the heavy industries, a different tale no doubt will be told. Even so, the magnitude of the work they accomplish can be gauged from the fact that in an unsatisfactory year they transported 1,280,000,000 passengers, 218,000,000 tons of milk, 55,000,000 tons of general merchandise, 263,000,000 tons of minerals, coal, coke, etc., and 17,000,000 head of cattle, while providing a livelihood, directly or indirectly, for 4,000,000 people. The companies themselves do not foresee their speedy elimination in favor of road transport, for they have in hand plans for improvements in their services costing £30,000,000.

The most probable and desirable development is along the lines of closer coöperation between road and rail travel. Considerable steps were taken in this direction during last year. The London, Midland & Scottish Railway, for example, has made tickets for train and motorcoach interchangeable between 400 points. Also, buses now meet many excursion trains to convey the passengers to various places of interest, such as show grounds and sports contests. Progress has also been made in the compilation of new travel itineraries, the less interesting parts of the route being covered by train and the other parts by coach. The continuation of this policy doubtless will be in the best interests of the road transport companies, the railways and the general public.

The Soviets and Manchuria

THERE are three concrete reasons why the Soviet Union has been following with close attention the Japanese military movements in Manchuria. First, there is the Chinese Eastern Railroad, jointly owned and operated by the Soviet Union and by China. This railroad provides much the shortest connecting link between the main Soviet Pacific port, Vladivostok, and the main Trans-Siberian line. A Chinese attempt to seize full control of this railroad was thwarted by the military action of the Red Army in 1929. Should Japan establish permanent control of north Manchuria, a more serious threat to Soviet interests in the railroad might easily develop.

Secondly, there is the vast, sparsely populated territory of outer Mongolia, which is nominally still a part of the Chinese Republic, but actually is under very strong Soviet political and economic influence. Japanese maneuvers in north Manchuria or in inner Mongolia might have repercussions in outer Mongolia.

Thirdly, and most important, there is the Russian outlet on the Pacific, Vladivostok, with its extensive, naturally rich but undeveloped hinterland, the so-called Maritime Province. This region was occupied by Japan during the Russian civil war and would be again exposed to attack if Russo-Japanese complications should arise in connection with Manchuria.

There is not the slightest reason to doubt the sincerity of the Soviet professions of desire for peace in the Far East. Many things have changed since the Russo-Japanese War of 1904-1905; but the economic and geographical factors which contributed heavily to the decisive Japanese victory are much the same. Japan can rush unlimited forces into north Manchuria over a good network of railroads at any time. Hostilities in the Far East would mean for Russia the necessity of transporting troops and supplies thousands of miles, much of the distance by means of one overburdened railroad line.

The position may perhaps be changed when the industrialization of Siberia, projected on a huge scale but still in its initial stages, has made further progress. Such colonization experiments as the settling of Young Communists on the northern Soviet half of Sakhalin Island and the establishment of a Jewish autonomous district in the Brio-Bidjan territory, on the Amur River, along with other measures, may help to populate the vacant spaces of the Siberian Far East, and might profoundly affect the strategic situation.

Meanwhile, apart from Far Eastern conditions, the Five-Year Plan has thus far operated as "the moral equivalent for war" which Prof. William James once suggested might be found in a vigorous program of organized work for national development. The success of the big works of internal construction which are now in progress far outweighs at the present time Soviet interest in developments outside of Russian frontiers; and this probably applies with equal force to Manchurian railroads and Communist activities in other countries.

So it would seem safe to dismiss as unfounded the periodic rumors about alleged Soviet troop concentrations and shipments of munitions to Chinese generals and to proceed on the assumption that there will be no Soviet military activity in the Far East, unless Russian territory is actually invaded. The insistence of the Soviet press on the thesis that "foreign imperialists" wish to embroil the Soviet Union in war with Japan is quite possibly linked up with the Soviet determination to preserve the peace at almost any price. The masses of the Russian people, like the masses everywhere, unquestionably desire peace.

The Purple Patch

IN A recent issue of the London Observer, Mr. Gilbert Frankau, the novelist, has put in a word, for which many people will be grateful, in defense of the "purple patch." The purple patch, the swelling phrase, is at the present moment very much out of favor with the critics. Hardly one of the most prominent contemporary men of letters is in the habit of employing it—consciously, at least.

Yet this attitude toward the purple patch seems nothing less than sheer ingratitude when one remembers how many of the most famous passages in English literature fall into this category. Walter Pater on the Mona Lisa, Sir Thomas Browne on any subject at all, the soliloquies in "Hamlet"—all these are extravagantly and unashamedly purple patches. Some authors, indeed, owe their lasting fame exclusively to this now despised and avoided literary device.

One factor in the decline and fall of the purple patch is certainly the rise and triumph of journalism. The essence of journalism is to be brief, to get to the heart of a subject in the first line, to chronicle the most momentous events in a few hundred words.

But the purple patch cannot be sewed on where space is restricted. Its effect, if it is not to fall ignominiously, must be carefully prepared. It is invariably the culmination of a long, leisurely argument in which the tension has gradually been heightened so the final impassioned words shall have a fitting context.

Even though there is no room in journalism for the purple patch, this is no valid reason why all literature today should view it with a corresponding disfavor. One hopes, therefore, that Mr. Frankau's campaign for its judicious revival may meet with at least partial success.

Enter—a Real Hero

IF PROOF were needed that the activities of the guardians of law and order offer as good material for adventure films as can be found in gangland's doings, the movies themselves have presented this proof. In "The Beast of the City," a Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer release, thrill-seeking moviegoers have found entertainment packed with action and suspense. But it is chiefly the action to be found in the discharge of police duty and a suspense entirely in sympathy with the enforcement of law that holds the spectator's attention.

One sees in this picture also a tendency to omit the glamour usually cast over scenes of questionable behavior. The drinking of liquor seems less fashionable when carried on in commonplace surroundings. The "jazz" party appears less inviting when held in a stuffy apartment against the sinister background of crime. This does not mean that objectionable scenes become acceptable when the emphasis is changed. But they are here fairly well offset by the constructiveness of the main theme.

Some of the first signs of a turning away from gang glorification were seen a few months ago in the picture, "The Public Enemy," which in a manner debunked the gangster, and in the later advertising of another film as "Not a gangster picture." Those who hope to see in "The Beast of the City" a complete abandonment of gang themes may be somewhat disappointed. The work of policemen, of course, involves dealing with gangsters. The value of the picture lies in the giving of credit for courage where it is due and for showing the policeman as he usually is—a family man with home ties to consider, but with a stern duty that he must put ahead of his own interests, an indispensable citizen whose honesty of purpose is the rule not disproved by an occasional exception.

As a preface to the production, an appeal by President Hoover on behalf of the police has been used. In it the President asks that public opinion be aligned with the police. By inference, the picture is one answer to that appeal. Certainly moving picture producers have it in their power to throw a tremendous weight in the scale for better civic conditions. In this one instance some of them appear to have recognized a responsibility too often disowned by entertainers—the responsibility of influencing constructively the public thought and attitude.

And No Mud to Track In!

WHILE a patch of land cannot be acquired without considerable expenditure, a patch of water costs practically nothing. Hence the growing popularity of home boats, not merely house boats, but home boats. Engineers connected with the motorboat industry declare that floating homes are increasing in number.

The cost of maintaining a motorboat is declared to be so small that families are forsaking city apartments during the summer for the comfortable craft made possible by development of the gasoline engine. And there is the added attraction of the changes in environment made possible by a movable home.

But one must first select his lot of water, so to speak. A small patch in any lake, river or ocean will do, even one of those seagoing real estate subdivisions. And having selected a corner lot, he may move with propriety toward erecting a boat thereon. The advantages, economic and otherwise, are said to be many. Aside from the low cost of maintenance, the particularly bright spot is the freedom from taxation which the average patch of water enjoys. And at last the doorbell is silenced, the peddlers foiled. Mowing the lawn and lugging out the ashes become mere reminiscences. And when the owner wants to move about, does he leave home to do it? No—he takes his home along with him.

Editorial Notes

A chemist says books now being published will disappear in 200 years, due to defects in paper and ink. But long before that time much of the worthless printed matter will have disappeared of its own accord, and the worthwhile literature will live on in reprints.

"Example is always more efficacious than precept," wrote Dr. Johnson many years ago. Perhaps the students of Northwestern University had this in thought when they examined the faculty recently and accorded all its members a passing mark.

Now that it has become possible to manufacture transparent wrapping from cotton, instead of wood pulp, it may yet be possible for the South to see its way through the cotton problem.

Diplomas are issued to graduates from a new college of bridge playing recently opened in Detroit. Of course, it is to be supposed that they are printed on rubber.

Now that it is proposed to tax Kentucky "colonels" for the luxury of a title, will the colonels protest it as a rank injustice?

Watching the World Go By

By WILLIS J. ABBOT

Common Sense on the Philippines—A New Leader in the Roosevelt Camp

SOME months ago I followed Secretary of War Hurley to the Philippines, meeting him at Tokyo on his way to Manila, and reaching Manila myself but a few days after he had left. By the time I arrived, such of the people of Manila as take any very intelligent interest in the question of independence or continued domination by the United States were in a highly excited state. One after another, self-created congressional delegations had been visiting the islands, conferring at length and with great solemnity with the proponents of independence, expressing their own views with a degree of freedom not customary among quasi-diplomatic representatives of that character, and in general stirring up an irritated public sentiment of a character that seemed to promise ill for the intelligent determination of the question.

The unusually tactful and efficient administration of Governor-General Dwight Davis had produced a very mollifying effect upon extreme Filipino ambitions. I do not think it is overstating the case to say that had it been possible to leave the situation unvexed by political agitators, the whole matter might have been smoothed out for an appreciable number of years to come. But our senatorial emissaries, most of whom approached the problem mainly from the point of view of their own local political and financial interests, very speedily cast high explosives into the smoldering embers of Philippine ambition, and at the time of my visit it seemed as if negotiations had reached an impasse.

Secretary Hurley constituted himself a living interrogation point and for weeks filled his mind with all that the Filipinos and American residents had to say of value bearing upon the question. Direct statements from him there were none. When I got there the Filipinos were apparently doubtful whether to be amused or irritated by his complete refusal to commit himself in any way. He took time to reach his conclusions. He based them upon a volume of evidence personally collected, and which no other American investigator had obtained, and he now reaches his decision that the principal measure now pending in a congressional committee would consign the islands to "economic chaos, social anarchy, and political revolution."

When I was in Manila I talked with several members of the delegation now pressing their cause in Washington. I put to one the question as to what they would do with independence and no American market, and was told that they would rather have liberty than prosperity. The gentleman making the response would for many years to come hold a very distinguished political office in the event of independence, and may have fallen short of entirely proper consideration for the well-being of others of his race. Others responded to my question with the statement that despite demands for immediate and complete freedom they had little expectation of gaining that ideal, but used their efforts for local consumption only. This dissimulating attitude, reported to the President by his Secretary of War and other observers, has not strengthened the plea of the friends of independence with the Administration.

The situation in the Far East does not justify much hope of any immediate action on the Philippine problem, but no one well informed as to the progress of the movement in those islands will be inclined to think that there would have been any acquiescence in the plans of the Independence Party even had Japan not run amuck in Asia.

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The assumption by Homer S. Cummings, long Democratic national committeeman in Connecticut, of the management of the Roosevelt campaign is perhaps the most encouraging political phenomenon attached to that movement lately. Mr. Cummings is a veteran in political management, and a man of multitudinous friends within his party. Moreover, his affiliations have been with exactly the group of the party which it is vital to Mr. Roosevelt to regain and hold. A close friend of McAdoo, and a sympathizer with his candidacy against Al Smith at the time of the ill-augured Madison Square Garden convention, Mr. Cummings will be able to bring to the Roosevelt support a group of Democrats who have been holding aloof. It is perhaps too early to estimate the extent to which he can interest this particular body of Democratic opinion. In the reports accompanying the news of his acceptance of the position, I note the names of several distinguished Democrats resident in the city of Washington who are said to have volunteered coöperation with him. With many of these I have talked within two weeks, and I would hesitate, except upon definite corroboration from them, to accept the newspaper statements that they have thus declared themselves in on the Roosevelt candidacy. They are, however, men of standing and influence, nearly all of them prominent officeholders under Woodrow Wilson. My impression is that they were to a man antagonistic to Al Smith in 1928. There is reason to conjecture that the threat of Smith quite as much as admiration for Roosevelt may have driven them into the latter's camp.

As a step in Rooseveltian strategy the selection of Mr. Cummings is one of great promise. It remains to be seen, however, whether it will result in splitting the convention between these two leading New York candidates, and renewing and revivifying the bitterness which followed the ill-fated convention of 1924.

Books of Current Interest

The Background of the Conference

Disarmament and Security Since Locarno, 1925-1931, being the political and technical background of the General Disarmament Conference, 1932, by John W. Wheeler-Bennett. London: Allen & Unwin. 12s. 6d. net.

In a strictly political view, the course of events leading up to the present World Disarmament Conference may be likened to a steeplechase. How the statesmen and delegates of the nations have cleared one hurdle after another is here set forth, clearly, objectively and incisively. High praise is due the author, whose work at the head of the information department of Chatham House, the London Institute of International Affairs, finds in this book its crowning achievement.

To most of us, who have never been able to watch more than a fraction of the race, this panorama of the field is in itself a thrilling experience. And then we turn away to look at the political scene today! We realize with a shock that every one of those hurdles is still there, they have simply been moved forward and they still stand between the world and its goal of disarmament and peace. There is America's political objection to some forms of budgetary limitation of war matériel. There is the British equally definite refusal to accept commitments in advance to any all-inclusive guarantee of "security"—the Locarno formula, "special agreements for special needs," being still the maximum contribution which British policy has to make to this problem. There is, finally, the most obvious stumblingblock of Franco-German tension. In its wider context it is the opposition of static and dynamic forces; in the specific question of which this book treats it is the complete deadlock between French policy demanding the status quo of Versailles in respect of armaments strength, and indeed refusing to consider any reduction of French armaments until and unless all other members of the League of Nations unite to guarantee French security in a pact of "mutual assistance"; and German policy asserting that the Treaty—the preliminary negotiations as well as Article 8 of the Covenant—constitutes a moral and legal obligation on all signatories to disarm in the same proportion as Germany.

Which seems to indicate that this whole process of diplomatic preparation has been in vain. Mr. Wheeler-Bennett in his concluding paragraph shows that he is not far from sharing that view. The problem of disarmament is "not a political one, nor a technical, but a psychological." As well attempt to square the circle as hope for genuine achievement by the methods of competing national diplomacies. The sine qua non, as Mr. Hugh S. Gibson declared on April 22, 1929, is a state of mind to match the new situation expressed in the Kellogg pact. That "psychology of peace" is latent among ordinary men and women in every land; the world is only waiting for the statesmen to harness it to a stupendous act of faith.

W. H. C.

Notes From Amsterdam

Music on Wing Over Holland

"TIME sings in The Netherlands," said Edmondo de Anicis many years ago when referring to the "singing towers" in The Netherlands and the highly cultivated art of bell ringing. In recent years public interest in this art has grown considerably. The chimers' school of the Flemish master of carillon ringing, Jef Denijn, at Malines in Belgium has produced many able bell ringers. Since 1900 no fewer than twenty new carillons have been installed in different places, bringing the total number in The Netherlands up to over eighty. Some have as many as forty-nine bells. Regular carillon concerts take place. But the real street music which is typical of Amsterdam is that which the street organs produce. The street organ consists of a massive, impressive carriage, a beautifully adorned pipe organ of considerable size with an enormous handle which an experienced organ grinder has to turn. It includes vox humana and drums, and at least three moving puppets.

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Festivities Planned

The Amsterdam University on January 8 celebrated its three hundredth anniversary. In commemoration of this fact the municipality has allocated £48,000 for university and general festivities to take place next summer.

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The Profession Of Cart Towing

Three circular strings of canals, with a good many intersecting canals, numbering in all about sixty and dividing the city into a great many islands, explain Amsterdam's surname of "Venice of the North." These are crossed by several hundreds of bridges. In former years the bridges were rather steep, so that pushcarts often had great difficulty in crossing the bridges. This led to the establishment of the profession of cart towing. For many years, scores of men had their fixed stand each on one of the many steep Amsterdam bridges. They were equipped with a strong cord and iron hook, and offered their additional strength to every cart pusher, for which the latter paid a few cents. Although the greater part of the Amsterdam bridges have been enlarged and "flattened" in the course of years, and the profession of cart tower is bound to disappear, one of the guild recently celebrated his jubilee of fifty years of cart towing, and his comrades adorned "his" bridge with red, green and white paper garlands.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

He Would Like a Glass, But—

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I was born and reared in a Mississippi river town which was predominantly of German and German-descent citizenry, and which had a wide-open saloon on nearly every business corner. Also there were many of these saloons in the residence district, and every grocery store in the German section had a bar in connection.

Now, while the Germans used these saloons, as in Germany, as social clubs and drank in moderation, not so the other nationalities. Consequently it was a rare day when, in the business section of the town, one did not see at least one drunken person either hilarious or sleeping off the effects. And when a holiday was being celebrated they were too numerous to count.

All sorts of crimes and misdemeanors, to which excessive drink leads, were committed, and young men were not the least of the offenders.

Prohibition was enforced there long before our national law was thought of, and the group of German citizens who at first felt that the world was ruined later acknowledged that it was the best thing that had happened to them for years. One, especially rabid at the mere thought of his back-room bar being abolished, later stated that men who had owed him seemingly unpayable bills for years were now "receipted in full" and spending more money with him than ever before because they were working full time and spending nothing for drink. One can imagine the relief to the families of these customers.

In that community today, while there may be bootlegging, sly drinking can be done in the homes of the very rich only, but none of it is in evidence, and one never sees a drunkard.

Personally, I should like to have a glass of wine occasionally, but I am willing to forgo it for the sake of my countrymen in general.

L. M. M.

Concord, Mass.